

World Cup draw announced

MADRID, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — The draw for the World Cup soccer tournament involving 24 national teams, was made in Madrid today as follows:

- Group 1 - Italy, Poland, Peru, Cameroon.
- Group 2 - West Germany, Algeria, Chile, Austria.
- Group 3 - Argentina, Belgium, Hungary, El Salvador.
- Group 4 - England, France, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait.
- Group 5 - Spain, Honduras, Yugoslavia, Northern Ireland.
- Group 6 - Brazil, Soviet Union, Scotland, New Zealand.

Two teams from each of the six groups will qualify for the second stage of the tournament, which will consist of four groups of three teams each.

The four winners of those groups will contest the semifinals, with the final in Madrid July 11. Related story on page 6

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation.

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Israelis arrest 5 Arab youths

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (Petra) — Israeli occupation authorities are reported to have arrested five youths from Arraba in the occupied territories and accused them of instigating the inhabitants against the Israeli engineered Village Leagues and the so-called autonomy rule. Citizens arriving here from the occupied West Bank said that the youths, all students from Arraba in the Jenin district, were Ahmad Arbad, Nasser Abdul Hamid, Riad Attary and Abbas Abdul Rahim. It said that 15 other students, also from Arraba, have been deprived of the right of sitting for the Tawjihi examinations for similar charges. The Israelis have also ordered inhabitants from Arraba between 15 and 50 years of age to be present at the Israeli military governor's headquarters in Jenin between 6 p.m. and 2 a.m. for a period of a week, the reports said.

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Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Kuwaiti minister visits Baghdad

BEIRUT, Jan. 16 (R) — Kuwaiti Minister for Cabinet Affairs Abdul Aziz Hussein arrived in Baghdad today for talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on Arab and international developments, the Iraqi News Agency reported. Mr. Abdul Aziz Hussein was quoted as saying he would also convey a message from Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah, the emir of Kuwait. In Beirut, the Ash-Sharq newspaper quoted Kuwaiti sources as saying opposition in the Iraqi press to Syrian mediation in the Gulf war did not reflect the real Iraqi attitude. Ash-Sharq today quoted Kuwaiti diplomatic sources as saying Kuwaiti officials had expressed the wish that Syrian President Hafez Al Assad should join Kuwait in an effort to stop the 16 month war.

Saudi Arabia receives F-15s

BAHRAIN, Jan. 16 (R) — Saudi Arabia said today it had received the first batch of 62 F-15 fighters ordered from the United States. A defence ministry statement, carried by the Saudi Press Agency, said Saudi pilots flew the planes from the United States. It did not give the number of jets received. Saudi Arabia ordered the planes nearly four years ago, but last year asked for extra fuel tanks and missiles to improve their fire-power and range. It was not clear whether the planes delivered today were equipped with the accessories. The extra equipment was part of an \$8.5 billion deal, including five AWACS radar planes, approved by the U.S. Senate last October in the face of strong opposition by Israel.

Solution to Palestine problem urged

ABU DHABI, Jan. 16 (R) — U.S. Senator Charles Percy said today there would no peace in the Middle East until the Palestinians had a homeland and their grievances had been rectified. He also told reporters that the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords, which have been rejected by most Arab countries and the Palestinians, would bring comprehensive peace to the Middle East. Mr. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said "there will be no peace in the Middle East until we have rectification of the just grievances of the Palestinian people. A homeland must be created." He was speaking in Abu Dhabi before leaving for Qatar to continue a Middle East tour.

UAE urges Japanese vote

ABU DHABI, Jan. 16 (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) asked Japan today to support Arab demands for United Nations sanctions against Israel after the Israeli's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, the emirates news agency said. It said the request was made during talks between a visiting senior official of the Japanese foreign ministry and officials of the UAE, which is a major oil exporter to Japan. Japan is a member of the U.N. Security Council, which is debating the Golan issue. The emirates have made a similar request to Zaire, another U.N. Security Council member.

Afghans leave for Libyan talks

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 16 (R) — An Afghan government delegation left Kabul for Libya today for talks on economic cooperation between the two countries. Radio Kabul reported. The radio said the delegation had gone at the invitation of the Libyan government. It was led by the state planning committee's first deputy, Dr. Merajuddin Pakiawad.

Klibi warns of Israeli attack with U.S. help

MANAMA, Bahrain, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — Arab League Secretary-General Chaddi Klibi said today he expected Israel "with U.S. support" to launch a military offensive against the Arabs. Mr. Klibi, now on an Arab tour, was speaking to reporters following a meeting with Bahrain Emir Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa.

Mr. Klibi also said that U.S.-Arab relations were "in danger." He attributed this to "America's unqualified support of Israeli policy and U.S. thwarting of effective sanctions against Israel for its annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights."

"We still hope however that amicable relations will grow and develop between the Arab peoples and the American people," he added.

Mr. Klibi's comments came as Arab newspapers continued to blast U.S. Mideast policy and Secretary of State Alexander Haig's just-concluded talks in Egypt and Israel.

Arafat says Haig aware of Israeli plans to attack

BEIRUT, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat charged today U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was informed of alleged Israeli plans to attack Palestinian strongholds in South Lebanon, according to a PLO-controlled newspaper.

"The aim of Alexander Haig's meetings with Israeli military off-

icials who had in their possession maps of southern Lebanon is to launch a large-scale military operation against the south," Mr. Arafat was quoted as saying by the Palestine Revolution newspaper. Mr. Arafat was speaking last night at a rally marking the 64th birthday of late Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser at the Arab University in West Beirut.

Haig: Last stage coming

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — Egypt and Israel may finally be ready to enter the last stage of negotiations on Palestinian "autonomy," says Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Speaking to reporters during a flight back from Israel last night, Mr. Haig said that both sides know each other's differences on the autonomy issue and that it is now time to make a serious effort to reconcile them.

Asked whether he thought the two nations are ready, Mr. Haig said, "I think so."

China criticises U.S. policies

PEKING, Jan. 16 (R) — China accused the United States today of increasing Soviet influence in the Middle East by refusing to tackle the Palestinian question directly. The New China News Agency (NCNA) said that though the Reagan administration had con-

demned the Israeli annexation of the occupied Golan Heights, it had opposed United Nations sanctions against Israel.

"It was precisely because of the U.S. bias and abetting that Israel made arrogant provocations one after another since April last year,"

GCC has defence plans for Iran

MANAMA, Bahrain, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies have readied contingency plans for countering any hostile moves from Iran, the secretary-general of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) said today. "Arab sta-

tes in the Gulf are worried about several bad possibilities that emanate from Iran, but we have made preparations for all eventualities," Sheikh Abdullah Binahar said in an interview with the Qatar newspaper Al Raya.

Weather hampers recovery work on crashed Boeing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (R) — Freezing temperatures, fog and ice hampered efforts today to raise the tail section containing the flight deck and cockpit voice recorders of the Boeing 737 which crashed into the Potomac River here on Wednesday.

Seventy-eight people died when the Air Florida plane plunged into the river after colliding with the 14th Street bridge seconds after taking off from Washington National Airport.

The flight recorders are vital for the probe into the first major air crash in the United States for more than two years. They should show what the crew were saying at takeoff, the speed of the plane and the point it left the ground.

Divers were also searching for 57 bodies still trapped about eight metres below the surface of the river. Only 17 of the 74 victims

from the plane have been found, along with four people killed on the bridge when their cars were hit by the aircraft.

Five passengers in the plane survived the crash. Recovery work has been going slowly because of large chunks of ice floating in the river and poor visibility under the surface, police said.

They said divers could only see about 30 cm in front of them in the murky water while a temperature of zero centigrade limited the time they could work in the river.

"The aircraft is fairly well broken up," Francis McAdams of the National Transportation Safety Board said yesterday.

Several small pieces of the jet have been recovered, along with the left wing.

Investigators appeared to be focusing on the possibility that ice on the wings and body of the air-

Sudan denies Libyan claim, asserts Numeiri is fine

CAIRO, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — Senior Sudanese officials today asserted President Jaafar Numeiri is fine, was not shot at as claimed by the Libyan news agency, and they also denied reports of mutiny in the army ranks.

Mr. Salah Labib, assistant to presidential spokesman Bahaa Idris, told the Associated Press in a telephone conversation from Cairo that the Libyan report was "a malicious attempt to depict unrest in Sudan."

"The president is fine, in good health and the situation in the capital is calm," he said. "There is no

mutiny in the army. If there were we would not have been able to speak on the telephone to start with."

The official and another high ranking presidency source said Gen. Numeiri had earlier today received the credentials of the new ambassadors of India and Romania to Sudan. They said the Romanian envoy had delivered a message from President Nicolae Ceausescu inviting Gen. Numeiri for an official visit. The Sudanese president accepted the invitation and a date is to be fixed later.



His Majesty King Hussein chats with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday before the King's departure for Baghdad (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Joint Soviet-Syrian statement condemns U.S.-Israel alliance

DAMASCUS, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — The Soviet Union and Syria have denounced the Israeli-U.S. strategic alliance as "a dangerous element" with far-reaching repercussions, according to a joint communique issued tonight in both Moscow and Damascus.

The communique was released at the end of a two-day official visit to Moscow by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam which ended yesterday.

"The two parties reviewed the Israeli aggressions against the

Arab Nation and condemned the Israeli-American schemes aiming at imposing American hegemony in the Middle East and at encouraging expansion at the expense of the Arabs," the communique said.

It added: "They consider the strategic agreement between the U.S. and Israel as a dangerous element the repercussions of which go beyond the Middle East."

The communique also criticised "U.S. interference in the domestic

affairs of other nations," and added that "the two parties express their satisfaction as to the development of the Syrian-Soviet relations, especially in the military field."

Mr. Khaddam, immediately upon his arrival in Damascus last night, briefed Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on the results of his talks. He said Soviet and Syrian views over Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights were "identical."

Increased U.S. participation could help talks, Shamir says

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 16 (R) — Increased American participation is needed if negotiations on Palestinian "autonomy" are to have a chance of success, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said today.

Interviewed on Israel Radio, Mr. Shamir said: "The growing participation of the U.S. could perhaps revive the negotiations and give them greater strength."

"It is very important to us that the U.S. should be a strong, permanent and consistent partner to the peace process between Israel and Egypt," he said.

He added that the United States shared the Israeli view that it had a major role to play in the autonomy negotiations. Mr. Shamir also said that, without the active support and participation of the United States, the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt would not exist today.

Mr. Shamir hinted that Israel would not make concessions in the autonomy talks, which have been going on intermittently since June 1979 without achieving significant progress.

"There is a chance to reach an agreement but this depends to a great extent on the position of the other side—Egypt," he added.

Spain's new military chiefs pledge to tighten discipline

MADRID, Jan. 16 (R) — Spain's new military chief today pledged to tighten discipline in the armed forces following the biggest military shake-up in post-Franco Spain.

Lt. Gen. Alvaro Lacalle Leloup, the new president of the joint chiefs of staff, said at the swearing-in of himself and three other new chiefs that one of his main concerns would be perfecting military virtues, "especially discipline, the key to the unity and force of the military."

The four outgoing military heads were due to retire this year or next and the government has explained the changes as convenient before Spain embarks on the lengthy negotiations connected with its entry into NATO.

But the appointments are widely seen as an effort to quell right-wing criticism in the armed forces prior to the trial of more than 30 officers involved in a coup attempt last February.

Government officials have frequently expressed concern at the sentiments the trial could awaken in the military.

The trial, which could start in February, is expected to last several months and newspaper commentators say it would be inopportune for the military chiefs to retire from their posts during that period.

The new chiefs, younger than their predecessors, are also regarded as tougher.

The pro-government daily Diario 16 said the move was part of a major government effort to prepare its strategy for the trial and the expected rise in tensions it will produce.

The liberal daily El Pais called the changes "full of good sense and reason" and praised Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo for ceasing to govern as if under army surveillance.

Left-wing critics have in the past accused him of governing in constant fear of military unrest.

"The government seems to have decided to get out of the situation of tacit control and precaution brought on by the fear of a new coup attempt," El Pais said.

King visits Iraq on first leg of Gulf tour

BAGHDAD, Jan. 16 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein arrived here today for talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The talks will cover the Arab situation and ways of bolstering Jordanian-Iraqi cooperation. The King is also expected to pay visits to other Arab Gulf countries lasting for several days.

The visit is in the course of consultations between the two leaders to achieve coordination of national stands aimed at serving higher Arab interests.

The King is accompanied on the visit by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

The King and the accompanying delegation were seen off at Queen Alia International Airport upon departure by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, cabinet members and senior officials.

Before the King's departure, Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent. A royal decree was also issued appointing Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh as acting prime minister.

Hussein opens hangar at Queen Alia Airport

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein opened at the Queen Alia International Airport today a maintenance hangar to be used by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Air Force.

The project, carried out by Austrian firm Voest Alpine under a turnkey contract, cost JD 5.4 million. The three-section hangar can accommodate three jumbo-sized planes, or five smaller ones, for maintenance. The hangar's design won first prize in the category of outstanding steel structures, awarded by the Jury of the European Award Scheme for 1981.

After the opening ceremony, King Hussein inspected the airport's passenger lounge, still under construction. He also inspected the airport's south terminal, and attended a reception at the VIP lounge.

Attending the ceremony were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, cabinet members, Director-General of Civil Aviation Department Sharif Ghazi Rakan Nasser, Ministry of Transport Under-Secretary Hashem Al Taher and Alia Chairman and President Ali Ghandour.

According to Mr. Taher, the airport will be handed over to the Civil Aviation Department by the beginning of August, and will be operational by the end of 1982. King Hussein had earlier planted a tree seedling along the airport's southern service road, in a ceremony marking Arbor Day. Also taking part in the tree-planting ceremony were Crown Prince Hassan, the prime minister, Speaker of Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni and house members, President of the National Consultative Council (NCC) Ahmad Tarawneh and NCC members, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, other senior officials, heads of diplomatic missions in Jordan and private citizens.

Japan seeks information on strafing of tanker

TOKYO, Jan. 16 (R) — Japan asked the Philippine government today for information on the strafing of a Japanese tanker by two unidentified propeller-driven planes off the Philippine island of Mindanao yesterday, foreign ministry sources said.

The sources said the request for information on the attack on the 5,307-ton tanker Hegg, carrying inflammable chemical, was made through the Japanese embassy in Manila.

They said the Philippine foreign ministry promised to pass on details although the incident could not be confirmed immediately.

A spokesman for Kitanohon Oil Kaino Co., owners of the ship, said the incident took place inside Philippine waters, but added he did not believe this was the reason for the attack as the tanker was flying the Japanese flag.

The Philippine air force uses propeller-driven T-28 trainer aircraft for anti-guerrilla work in the southern Philippines, equipped with machine guns and bombs.

The captain said the ship's South Korean cook, Seong Cheongli Hwan, had been wounded in the leg and shoulder during the attack, but was in a stable condition.

The shipping company said the two small, khaki-coloured planes fired some 100 rounds at the tanker, but the ship was not crippled in the 15-minute raid.

It said the tanker, loaded with 3,400 tons of methanol, had been bound for Pusan, South Korea, from Singapore, but was now heading for Okinawa, Japan's southernmost island.

It said the captain reported two similar planes had fired warning shots about two hours before the attack.

At the time two Soviet vessels were moving close to Mindanao island. But the Soviet vessels had changed course and moved out to about 24 miles off the coast, the captain said.

The captain said he had radioed a report of the attack to the Philippines coast guard but had received no reply.

Finns vote to choose Kekkonen's successor

HELSINKI, Jan. 16 (R) — Finns vote tomorrow and Monday for the electoral college that will choose their next president, amid assurances the country will stick to its official policy of neutrality and friendship with the neighbouring Soviet Union.

Opinion polls indicate the country's biggest party, the Social Democrats, may win 130 places in the 301-member college. Its candidate, Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, is favourite to win when the college names its choice on Jan. 26.

The identity of the eventual successor to Dr. Urho Kekkonen, president since 1956, may remain a mystery until then. The college will have a completely free hand under the country's constitution and could, in

theory, hand the job to just about any adult Finn.

Mr. Koivisto is one of eight presidential candidates nominated by the parties in parliament and experts say one of this group is likely to be chosen.

On television last night, the eight were insistent they would do their best to prevent the introduction of an outsider. They also declared their faith in the foreign policy pursued by Dr. Kekkonen for the past 25 years.

The parties have repeatedly declared they believe in reconciliation and cooperation with the Soviet Union while maintaining Finland's traditional links with Scandinavia and its status as a modern, industrialised Western democracy.

Relations between Finland and the Soviet Union, which share a 1,300-kilometre border, are governed by their 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, signed after they had twice been at war in the period 1939-44.

President Kekkonen, 81, who resigned in October because of ill health, once said of his country's situation: "The greater the confidence we enjoy in the Soviet Union, the better we can attend to our interests in the West."

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev declared in a message last week that he was sure the countries would continue to be good neighbours, which party spokesmen here interpret as meaning Moscow will follow this policy whoever wins in Finland.

NATIONAL

Vocational training in Jordan (Part 6)

Labourers: the mainstay of the economy

JORDAN'S NEED for skilled labourers, technicians, craftsmen and other professionals has increased substantially. According to the 1981 official statistics, Jordan has imported 90,000 non-Jordanian labourers to help meet the needs of its expanding labour market.

Under Jordan's current five-year plan (1981-1985), which provides for 254,000 job opportunities, Jordanian officials predict an increased importation of foreign manpower. The tentative import estimate stands at 70,000 additional labourers to fill in odds jobs left vacant by Jordanians leaving for work in oil-rich Arab countries.

Officials here maintain however, that the migration of Jordanian manpower and the subsequent import of non-Jordanians has not had any adverse effects on Jordan's economy. On the contrary, they say, the outflow of labourers has been compounded by a regular influx of remittances, which has been used to boost the country's industrial projects.

Some people have regarded the import of non-Jordanian

manpower with scepticism. "If we keep on importing great numbers of foreigners, our country will, one day, be surging with non-Jordanians, and we will be faced a 'population imbalance,'" one industrialist says. But, Ministry of Labour officials do not feel so pessimistic. Under-secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar says that the labour situation in the country is in no way jeopardised by the presence

of foreign workers. "We give priority to Jordanian labourers, on the one hand, and, we are increasing our import of Arab manpower, on the other," Dr. Abdul Jabbar told the Jordan Times.

Under Jordanian law, 25 per cent of the total labour force in construction projects should be Jordanians, whereas at least 50 per cent are required in other pro-

jects. Dr. Abdul Jabbar pointed out that the labour market is tied up with the economic situation, not only in Jordan, but in other neighbouring countries as well. "As long as we feel that the migration of our labourers, or the import of foreign manpower does not affect the labour force drastically, we will continue with our present policies."

In the meantime, and in a bid to

induce more Jordanians to stay in the country, working conditions have been improved. Now, Jordanian workers enjoy higher wages and better services. In fact, 1981 estimates indicate a 45 per cent decline in the labour outflow, compared to the 1980 figure.

A decade ago, Jordan's institutions got the message that vocational training is an investment. Yet, although many vocational training centres have been initiated, more is needed to be done, since about half of Jordan's population are below 15 years of age, and training facilities should be available to most of them.

Engineer Munther Al Masri, Director of the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC), predicts that Jordan needs at least another 10 years to satisfy the needs of its industrial sector with local manpower.

The fact that any educational experience needs at least a decade to reap results has been a "major headache" for planners in Jordan. This bottleneck has been compounded by the fact that the realisation of the importance of vocational training has come a little bit late. At the beginning of the industrial boom, a little over five years ago, academic rather than vocational programmes were emphasised. Not until the actual problem of recruiting skilled

manpower materialised did officials begin to consider vocational training seriously.

Officials here argue however, that 10 years ago nobody could possibly foresee the rapid industrial development or the great numbers of job opportunities created accordingly. "They are much to blame," Dr. Abdul Jabbar said. "The inception of vocational training programmes has taken a long time to get off the ground, and our efforts are still short of the country's requirements. That is why we need to resort to foreign labour markets."

Existing vocational training programmes have yet another shortcoming. To date, female training has been neglected and some efforts, carried out to train girls, have not been substantial. It seems that this valuable human resources has not been exploited thoroughly, at a time when human resource are needed. In an effort to remedy the situation, the Ministry of Labour will introduce programmes for girls tailored to fit the needs of the society and the status of women in the next five years.

Another shortcoming of vocational training is that most programmes have been geared to satisfy the industrial needs, and the agricultural sector has more or less suffered. With the exception of one or two centres, most vocational training centres predominantly emphasise industrial training.

Farmers feel left out, and many have left their lands to seek more lucrative jobs in urban areas. Food production has floundered and the lack of appropriate mechanisation in agriculture has caused a marked drop in agricultural production.

To alleviate the problem, which recently has become noticeable, the VTC plans, under its new five-year scheme to establish two centres in the Jordan Valley with programmes aiming at upgrading farming techniques and introducing modern ones. Commenting on this, Dr. Abdul Jabbar said that agriculture needs

adequate policies in terms of pricing and marketing, as well as establishing new institutions to handle this sector. "But, Jordan's real future lies in industry," he said. "People are not stupid by any means. They know the needs of the market. It is difficult to convince them to go back to the fields and help boost the agricultural sector again."

Unlike agriculture, industry brings quick economic returns, and skilled labourers have more than one opportunity. A noticeable feature of vocational training schemes is that most trainees come from the poorer sections of the Jordanian society. It seems that the quick economic returns have lured many to join this field.

What has probably hindered other interested parties from joining in the training is the social attitudes. The prevalent notion is that a labourer is an uneducated person. And, in a society where a university degree is revered,

labourers feel inferior in many ways. Changing the social outlook would need a miracle, many comment. "But, we can alleviate the problem by upgrading the labourer's status and offering him educational, as well as recreational facilities," Dr. Abdul Jabbar says. "We cannot possibly offer him more than that, because we still need a social balance."

Many seem to agree. Even the labourers themselves do not feel inferior any more, "because money has an important voice these days," one of them said. Another vocational trainee wistfully commented that, because of the economic situation of his family, "I had to undergo vocational training. I would like to learn more and become more knowledgeable."

Until such time, when social differences are not important any more, Jordan will still need more skilled labourers. "In fact, labourers are the mainstay of our life," one official pointed out.

Today's Weather

It will be very cold, with frost early in the morning. Winds will be light and variable. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	0	8
Aqaba	5	17
Deserts	-2	10
Jordan Valley	3	16

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 7, Aqaba 15. Humidity readings: Amman 29 per cent, Aqaba 45 per cent.

ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event. Let us know!

Over the last five issues of the Jordan Times, staff reporter Dina Matar looked in depth into the various aspects of vocational training in Jordan. She examined the social changes brought about by industrialisation, categorised the various vocations recognised in the country and outlined the roles played by the Vocational Training Cor-

poration, the Ministry of Education, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees and the Armed Forces in training Jordanians for the vocations. In today's article, the last in the series, the writer assesses the situation and deals with shortcomings of Jordan's experience in vocational training.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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By Suzanne Za'mut-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

JIZA, Jan. 16 — Today marked the completion of one of the most impressive contracts which comprise the Queen Alia International Airport project. His Majesty King Hussein pressed the button to open the massive doors of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline's maintenance hangar, signifying the handing over of a truly unique construction.

The three sections of the hangar are capable of completely housing one Boeing 747 and two Lockheed TriStar-sized aircraft, or up to five smaller aircraft. The building, which won a European architectural design award in 1981, was designed and built by the Austrian company, Voest Alpine, in a contract worth JD 5.4 million. The hangar includes the necessary maintenance facilities not only for aircraft but also for mobile ground support equipment. In addition, the external apron area can accommodate a further six aircraft.

Most of the remaining 22 contracts in the airport project will be finished during 1982; the target date for handover to the Civil Aviation Department (DCA) and Alia is Aug. 11, 1982.

According to Under-Secretary of Transport Hashem Al Taher, who is also director of the Queen Alia International Airport project, the total cost of the new airport to the Ministry of Transport is JD 85 million, which covers 19 projects. The remaining contracts are financed by other agencies, and have a total value of JD 17 million.

One great advantage the new airport has over Amman Airport is its two parallel runways, which run East to West. This gives far higher capacity, and an added safety factor. Each runway has an overall length of 3,660 metres and a width of 60 metres, and meets all international operating criteria.

The south runway was completed in late 1978 by the Jordanian contractors Geneco, at a cost of JD 7.25 million, including associated taxiways and aprons. The contract for the north runway, expected to be completed by May 1982, cost almost three times as much; but the price covers other works, such as underground services, spine and service roads and security fencing. The contractor is a joint venture of Geneco and the British firm Laing Projects.

Mr. Muwaffaq Murtaqa, representative of the DCA director general at the Queen Alia Airport, described the telecommunications and navigational aids contract undertaken by the U.K.'s Cable and Wireless Ltd. at a cost of JD 3.75 million. The equipment includes beacons for navigation and an ILS (instrument landing system) for runway approach and landing to category two standards. This enables aircraft to approach for landing with a minimum visibility of 15 metres vertically and 400 metres horizontally. In addition, meteorological equipment includes a Runway Visual Range system (RVR) and surface wind measurement.

This contract also includes an electronic telephone exchange with 240 channels (expandable to 600), and 2,000 internal lines (expandable to 7,000). Further equipment includes teleprinters, public address and flight information system and closed circuit security television with 90 cameras. "We will have the most modern equipment in the Middle East," Mr. Murtaqa said.

An approach radar system will be completed in 1984; but the contract has not been awarded yet. When in operation the system will facilitate the control of airborne aircraft and prevent delays.

Mirror terminals

Geneco-Laing also contracted

to complete the two mirror-image terminal buildings at the end of July 1982, at a total cost of JD 18 million. The buildings have a floor area of 31,000 square metres — which is 10 times the area of Amman Airport's terminal building.

Alia will operate in the south terminal, which will be linked by a closed bridge with the north terminal, to be used by foreign airlines.

The present Amman Airport handles about 1 million passengers a year, with difficulty; while the new airport will be capable of handling several times as many. The terminal buildings are equipped with all up-to-date computerised services. Two more terminals are planned to be built in an expansion project before the end of the century.

Queen Alia International Airport has the capacity to handle 45 aircraft an hour, compared to the traffic of 60 a day which saturates Amman Airport.

The 32-kilometre access highway, starting at Amman's Eighth Circle, is expected to be ready by the end of the year. It is being built by Geneco at a cost of JD 5.2 million.

For the convenience of transiting passengers, Alia will be constructing the Alia gateway, a 315-room four-star hotel to be located within the airport complex. One notable feature of the hotel will be its powerful noise insulation. Contractors for this JD 7.8 million project are the French firm Sodetec.

Perimeter forest

The planting of a tree by King Hussein this morning at the new airport begins an afforestation scheme of 1,000 dunums encompassing the perimeter service road, which encircles the 23,000 dunums of the airport.

While the Ministry of Agriculture undertakes the afforestation project, the U.S. consultants for the airport — Tippetts-Abbott-McCarthy-Stratton — plan landscaping and irrigation within the perimeter. A water purification plant will process wastewater for use in irrigation.



His Majesty King Hussein plants a tree initiating the perimeter forest at the Queen Alia International Airport Saturday (Photo by Yusef Al 'Alban)

Refugee host countries meet in Tunis tomorrow

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (Petra) — Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees will discuss services rendered to the refugees by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) during a meeting which is due to open in Tunis on Monday. Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Under-Secretary Abdul Rahim Jarrar said here today.

Speaking upon his departure for the meeting at the head of a Jordanian delegation, Mr. Jarrar said that UNRWA services, seriously threatened with termination due to the agency's recurrent deficit, will be among the major topics to be discussed by representatives of Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, as well as the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Arab League.

Also to be examined are Israeli practices against refugee camps in the occupied Arab territories, and assistance offered to the refugees by the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF).

The meeting — the 28th of the Arab host countries — will be held at Arab League headquarters in the Tunisian capital.

Industrial zones planned

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (Petra) — Amman Municipality is preparing a plan to assign industrial zones which will be provided with all public services. Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni said here today.

He was speaking at a meeting grouping Amman municipal council members and Amman Chamber of Industry board members,



Her Majesty Queen Noor and Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni cooperate in planting a seedling in Jabal Amman Saturday (Petra photo)

Jordan celebrates Arbor Day with pick and shovel in hand

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor today took part in a tree-planting celebration organised by Amman Municipality near Jabal Amman's Fourth Circle. Also taking part in the celebration, held on the occasion of Arbor Day, were Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni, municipal council members and municipality staff.

Armico puts out mining journal

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (J.T.) — The Amman-based Arab Mining Company (Armico) recently published the fifth issue of the quarterly Arab Mining Journal, containing news and scientific research articles.

Of particular relevance to Jordanian readers in the issue is an article by Armico Technical Documentalist Hussein Khaleel, detailing the Arab World's phosphate reserves.

Other celebrations were held in various parts of the country today. In Salt, Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib and senior local government officials took part in a tree-planting at the premises of the Salt Community College.

Balqa Governorate Agriculture Director Isam Nuseir, in a speech on the occasion, explained the usefulness of trees. He said that his department plants some 4,000 dunums of land annually with trees of various types, and distributes 70,000 seedlings to the public free of charge. Olives and vines are among the trees planted annually in the Balqa region, he said.

In the Tafila District town of Al 'Eis, hundreds of tree seedlings were planted in a celebration attended by the Tafila District governor. According to the district's director of agriculture, 2,500

dunums of land were planted with forest trees in the past year. This year, he said, 3,000 dunums will be planted. Schoolchildren, scouts, directors of government departments and citizens took part in the celebration.

A similar celebration was held in Karak, where representatives of the private and public sectors took part in the planting of trees. This year, the Karak agriculture department intends to plant trees over 4,000 dunums of land, according to Dr. Mukhlis Ammarin, agriculture department director.

In Irbid, Yarmouk University held a tree-planting celebration in which University President Adnan Badran and students took part. Nearly 20,000 trees will be planted on the site of Yarmouk University's permanent campus during this season, Dr. Badran said.

The armed forces also held a celebration on the occasion. Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb stood in for the commander-in-chief of the armed forces in attending the main celebration, in which senior army officers and troops planted trees.

ALECSO lays groundwork for Arab translation institute

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (J.T.) — The Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) has sent questionnaires to several Jordanian academic institutions in preparation for the establishment of a translation centre, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today.

3 movies banned from Jordan

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (Petra) — Three motion pictures have been banned from Jordan on the orders of Director of Press and Publications Ahmad Al 'Utouni, in response to a request by the Damascus-based Arab Boycott of Israel Office.

One of the films, My Bloody Valentine, was produced by a studio that is blacklisted under the boycott regulations. The film Tamarind Seed was banned because it stars Omar Sharif, an Arab actor whose films have been banned in Arab states; and the film Walkie Talkie was also banned because Frank Sinatra, whose films are blacklisted, stars in it, the order said.

The project comes in implementation of a resolution passed by a general ALECSO conference on Dec. 27, 1979; an ALECSO executive council resolution adopted during its December 1980 session, and the recommendations of the Arab culture ministers' conference on Nov. 9, 1981, Al Ra'i said.

The paper said it is expected that the translation centre will be based in Amman. The Jordanian national educational, cultural and scientific committee referred the memo and questionnaires to the ministries of information and culture, the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, the Jordan Academy of Arabic and the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research, according to the paper.

Firms contribute materials, cash to Civil Defence project

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (Petra) — Elba Housse and Elba, both companies manufacturing components for pre-fabricated buildings, today announced their contribution of JD 45,000 worth of building materials to help establish the Civil Defence Directorate's planned early alarm system. They are also donating JD 5,000 in cash towards the system's establishment.

The announcement was made during a visit to the headquarters of both firms by Civil Defence Director Maj. Gen. Khaled Al Tarawneh, who expressed appreciation for the contribution.

Administration institute courses for 60 set to start in March

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (Petra) — The Public Administration Institute will start three training programmes at the beginning of March, on personnel affairs, government accountancy and project management, for 60 participants from public and private establishments.

The participants will receive theoretical and practical instruction in management, administration and project supervision in developing countries; economic feasibility studies; accountancy

principles, and social security systems. They will also listen to lectures on income tax law, the relation between the government budget and Jordan's development planning performance evaluation, the development of employee training and the laws governing personnel affairs in Jordan.

The institute's acting principal, Mr. Abdullah Ulayyan, said that these programmes are part of the institute's 1982 plan, which includes 19 training programmes on personnel and financial affairs.



A forklift unloads the British Bank of the Middle East's new computer at the bank's Amman headquarters Wednesday evening

British Bank of the Middle East introduces computer teller system

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The British Bank of the Middle East (BBME) received on Jan. 13 a computer to assist in its customer services.

The system, a combination of components manufactured by International Business Machines (IBM) and the Dutch electronics company Philips, arrived from BBME's head office in Singapore. BBME Electronic Data Processing Manager Hanna Ardaje told the Jordan Times the new teller system would save time for customers, and give accurate information to the bank's managers. Terminals will be installed in all branches.

"The system will not jeopardise the number of employees," he said. "Instead, they will be able to give more attention to our customers." Customers will be able to cash their cheques in only one minute, because their accounts will be debited by the computer at all branches.

Area Manager Anthony Dawson said that the system will be available to customers in March. "We have extensive training programmes for our employees in Amman, Hong Kong and Dubai," he said. "We are now entering the practical training phase."

The basic aim of the installation of the computer system is to improve customer service, Mr. Dawson told the Jordan Times. "Our ambition is to upgrade our branches, place them in the best possible areas of growth and to have extensive training schemes for all our staff," he asserted.

BBME will be the first bank in Jordan with an on-line computer system. This will provide speedy service and accurate data verification for its 15,000 customers.

Daoud and Partners engages Marriott Int'l for supervision

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (J.T.) — The Jordanian catering company Daoud and Partners signed a contract in Washington last week with the American firm Marriott International.

Under the contract, Marriott International undertakes direct administrative and technical supervision of Daoud and Partners' catering services, and will provide it with specialists in catering services for hospitals, airports, airlines and public institutions.

Daoud and Partners is a pioneer in catering operations in Jordan, thanks to its highly-skilled staff, who can offer speedy and first-class services to their customers everywhere.

At present, Daoud and Partners has contracts for catering services to the King Hussein Medical Centre, the Queen Alia Heart Clinic, the Princess Haya Hospital in Aqaba and the Prince Ali Hospital in Karak.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Film

* The French Cultural Centre presents "La Communion Solennelle" (sub-titled in Arabic), at 7:30 p.m.

Exhibition

* Paintings by Yarmouk University art students, at the exhibition hall of the university in Irbid.

WANTED

A premier Jordanian construction and services company is looking for high quality personnel to augment their existing staff in Jordan. The following vacancies exist due to a large upturn in the company's workload:

1. SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER.

Ideal applicant should have a proven track record in the construction industry, and be capable of the managing and overall control of a multi-million dinar project to a successful completion. A B.Sc. or equivalent in civil engineering or building is required along with a minimum of ten years' relevant experience. The project for which the candidate is required consists of a large and technically sophisticated printing complex, where the requirements are an early completion and a maintaining of first-class quality in the construction process.

2. PLANNING ENGINEERS.

Qualified planning engineers with a minimum of four years' experience are needed.

3. QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Suitably qualified surveyors with a minimum of five years' relevant experience are needed. Applicants to be self-motivated, and capable of working with a minimum of supervision.

4. AMINISTRATOR/MANAGER.

Suitable candidates should be experienced in the administration of a large company and its personnel.

5. SENIOR MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT.

Applicants should have an in-depth knowledge of management accountancy systems, and be able to set up suitable accountancy systems. Knowledge of Arabic for all above positions would be an advantage.

6. SECRETARIES.

Capable ladies with a pleasant manner, excellent command of English and Arabic and able to perform all secretarial duties.

7. RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONE OPERATOR.

Ladies with a pleasant manner and good command of Arabic and English are needed.

Candidates to apply in confidence to P.O. Box 2786, Amman.

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The Arab dilemma

IT IS DISHEARTENING to watch the Middle East turn into a superpower playground right before our eyes; but perhaps, given Israeli-American policy and Arab realities, it is inevitable. The Syrian foreign minister has just returned from a visit to Moscow during which the Soviets made it clear they would maintain and increase their support for Syria in its confrontation with Israel on the issue of the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights. Just a few days before, United States President Ronald Reagan had sent a letter to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin telling him that American-Israeli differences were a thing of the past. In other words, the American government is satisfied with the way things are on the ground in the Middle East. But the way things are on the ground is a reflection of American-financed and -supported Israeli aggressiveness and pan-Arab paralysis. Therefore some Arab states turn to the Soviet Union in a quest to offset American support for Israel with greater Soviet support for the Arabs. The logical consequence of such a trend will lead to a severe polarisation of the region that will add yet another layer of externally generated factors onto the already thick veneer of Middle Eastern problems. The Syrian-Soviet relationship is only the most obvious and most vocal of the different aspects of the polarisation process that all of us would be better off without. But then, one also wonders, what are the Arabs supposed to do in the face of a seemingly endless Israeli capacity to provoke the Arabs and an equally endless American capacity to sit on one's hands? The Arab dilemma is that inaction brings frustration and defeat, while action to counter the American-Israeli alliance promotes regional polarisation and superpower penetration. The Arabs cannot much longer deal with the challenge of the 80s with the means and rhetoric of the 50s.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

What's up, Haig?

AL RA'I: There are no signs as yet to prove that Haig was able to open the road of the stumbling autonomy talks. Moreover, news reports stress the belief that Haig's talks in Cairo and Tel Aviv were not even able to remove some of the obstacles on that road. It is clear that Israel is seeking to exploit the time before completing its withdrawal from Sinai to blackmail Egypt into giving more concessions on the future of the Palestinian people, whereas Egypt does not want to get involved in anything of this sort. Al Ahram newspaper hinted at this in its editorial yesterday.

Hence one can understand that the forthcoming round of talks which Haig will hold in Cairo and Tel Aviv within two weeks' time will not be more than a new attempt to save the autonomy talks from failure.

It must be said that the U.S. secretary of State will do better to admit the fact that autonomy has been doomed to fail because it contradicts the will of the Palestinian people and because it does not provide for their legitimate rights. Even if Haig achieves some success in this issue, the Palestinian people will never accept this scheme which continues to face failure because it does not provide the solution which the Palestinian people can accept.

The United States insistence to pursue this blocked road of autonomy means that Washington still ignores the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to establish their independent state on their land. It also means that the United States still ignores the right of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, to participate in the efforts being exerted to reach a just settlement.

It is hoped that the results reached by Haig will convince him of the futility of taking this dead-end road and of the need to follow the right path.

Blatant hypocrisy

AL DUSTOUR: What the United States has done to obstruct the meeting of the Security Council and its pressing some states not to support a resolution to punish Israel for annexing the Golan Heights is as ugly and bad as using a veto because the result will be the same: Israel will escape the international punishment.

The United States has not been content with threatening to veto any resolution imposing punishment on Israel for annexing the Golan Heights but has tried to convince Britain and France to do the same. The United States has also threatened Zaire and Panama to prevent them from supporting the Arab draft resolution.

Washington's behaviour highlights its enmity towards the Arabs and encouragement of Israeli aggression. It means that the United States has given Israel the green light to continue its expansion and aggression against the Arab territories.

What attracts the attention is the fact that this U.S. stand has coincided with Washington's receiving a report from its ambassador in Tel Aviv stressing that Israel will declare the annexation of the West Bank in April. This proves that there is plotting and coordination between the U.S. policy and the Israeli attacks.

We have the right to question the United States' approval of the Security Council's previous resolution which condemned Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights: Was it mere hypocrisy or an attempt to dampen the Arabs' anger and hide the real intentions of the United States? The United States is fiercely and strongly defending the Israeli aggression. It is launching a violent campaign in order to protect Israel against any international punishment. The U.S. stand at the Security Council has greatly harmed Arab-U.S. relations, the reputation and interests of the United States.

IN FOCUS

Planning the transport boom

By Dr. Majdi Sabri

One cannot recall any previous time when there has been so much emphasis on the development of transport facilities in Jordan. The great interest in transport stems from the general appreciation of the role this sector plays in social and economic development and the impact it has on the daily life of every citizen.

The relative importance of the transport sector in Jordan's economy has increased substantially over the past few years. The contribution of this sector to the gross domestic product rose remarkably, at an average annual rate of almost 30 per cent, from JD 27 million in 1975 to JD 91 million in 1980.

In the meantime, expenditure on the development of various transport modes during the five year plan 1976-1980 reached a total of JD 260

million which represented 21 per cent of the plan's total investment and surpassed the rate of 16 per cent originally envisaged by the plan.

The current development plan 1981-1985 estimates that expenditure on transport facilities will top JD 500 million during the plan period.

More than 70 per cent of this amount is allocated to the development of roads and air transport services.

Investment decisions in the transport sector are chiefly taken by the Ministry of Transport which is officially responsible for the overall planning of this important sector. Other ministries and government agencies, (e.g. Ministry of Public Works, the Jordan Valley Authority and Ministry of Municipalities and Rural Affairs) are also involved in taking investment and dis-

investment decisions. Yet, the role of each agency in transport planning has not been adequately identified, nor has there ever been a comprehensive plan defining an overall development strategy and pointing to investment priorities within a sectoral framework.

In the absence of such a plan, one may question the basis on which funds are allocated to the transport sector, and the way in which the economic feasibility of mutually exclusive projects is determined. Transport economists often warn that the scope for transport investment is unlimited and it would be possible for nations to pour ever-increasing share of limited resources into transport projects at the expense of other sectors. In such cases of unplanned development it is extremely difficult to decide

how much to invest in transport and how to divide investments between different modes and places.

The Ministry of Transport has evidently recognised the need for a national transport masterplan. The ministry decided recently to commission a comprehensive study of the country's transport system over the period to the year 2000. The objective of the study is to recommend improvements in the existing transport facilities and to formulate a coordinated development programme for the transport sector.

The study is expected to provide a detailed programme of transport investment for 1982-1985, and a perspective programme for 1986-1990. It will also recommend possible improvements of operation, planning and management

of each transport mode and review government transport policy.

The ministry's move towards transport master planning is highly appreciated. It comes at a time of rapid growth and vast expansion in which all possible transport investment should be carefully scrutinised. Once the plan is completed it will provide the first coordinated transport strategy which would maximise the utilisation of various facilities and lay down the basis for taking rational investment decisions.

The successful achievement of the plan's objective is greatly dependent on the availability of highly qualified transport planners who are able to update the plan, follow up its implementation and modify it in the light of changing circumstances.

Shape of things to come maybe way things were

Walter Schwarz reports from Paris on new techniques which make good old-fashioned mud perform better than energy-wasteful bricks and mortar

A thoughtful message from Socialist France to the Third World concerns mud — or the need to decolonise mentalities that prefer costly and energy-wasteful bricks and mortar to the good, old-fashioned earth. The current exhibition "Earth Architecture, or the future of a thousand-year-old tradition" is wholly devoted to this idea. It is the first venture of the Georges Pompidou Arts Centre in Paris to be based at the Third World.

The main point is that new techniques can make old earth perform better than baked bricks in almost every way. Bricks are three wasteful in energy costs: in the making, in transport from factory to building-site, and in the way they transmit heat. Bricks are also imperialist, as this exhibition's organiser is audacious enough to point out, in the sense that they favour concentrated manufacture, with high import-content (if only in energy terms) at the expense of smaller, self-contained, decentralised local projects.

The breakthrough in mud buildings is that they need no longer be spoiled by getting wet. "Stabilised" by the addition of 3 or 4 per cent of cement or hydrated lime, with bricks tightly compressed by modern packing machines, they are not only waterproof: they don't smell or rot because the old bonding-straw has been made redundant.

The exhibition shows how the primeval technique, used in ceremonial and prestige projects as well as humble huts ever since the Tower of Babel, is starting to come back, and ought to come back faster than it is. Luxurious, solar-heated villas that fashionable American architects build for themselves in California are of earth, because they keep out of summer heat and keep in winter heating.

Old techniques are taken over from the Third World, modernised, and sent back there. Healthy mutual mud-slinging on these lines was called for by President Nyerere in 1977 when he complained: "People won't use earth bricks and tiles. They want what they call 'European earth' which means cement. If we want progress we have to get rid of that sort of paralysis and obsession."

Mrs. Gandhi echoed the point more recently: "Modern buildings waste a lot of energy and have the additional drawback of being cold in winter and hot in summer."

The new trend began with giant earth dams in Europe and America. The energy crisis in the 1970s did the rest. In the Third World, the earth prophets include Hassan Fathy in Egypt (his pioneer earth village of New

Gourma was built before the new fashion, rejected by the authorities, and allowed to fall into ruin) and Nader Khalili in Iran.

Earth bricks are labour-intensive, but to be economic they still need pressing out by machine. A handy hydraulic press called a Brepak has been tried out in Kenya and Egypt by the British Building Research Establishment, and further trials are due in Jamaica and Thailand.

Brepaks are due to be exported from Britain originally, but David Webb, the architect in charge, says they can be made in the country of use. The cost of an experimental building in Kenya was £31 a square metre compared with £65 when concrete blocks are used.

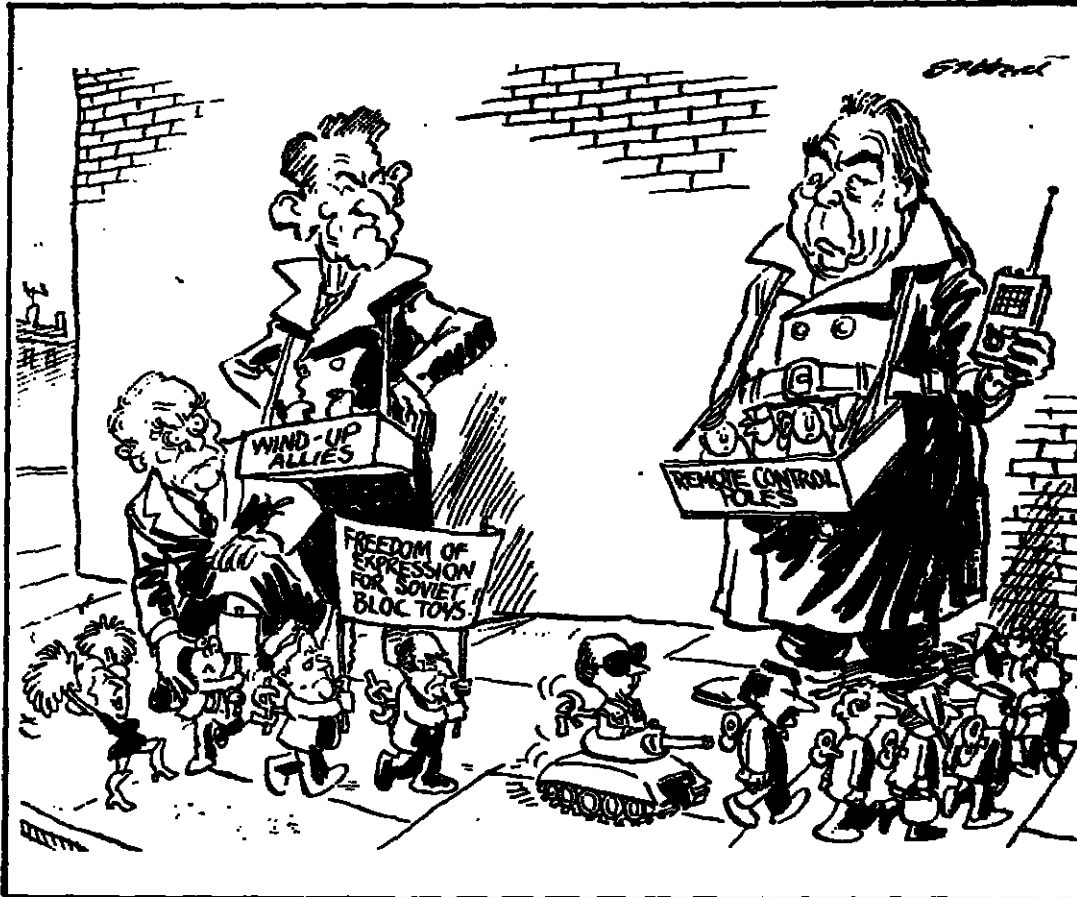
The exhibition closes in Paris next month and then goes on five-year tour throughout Africa and Asia. It is the angriest, most committed official exhibition to be mounted in France for a long time. The architect, Mr. Jean Dethier, has organised it, and his catalogue bristles with polemic. "Certain firms and multinational concerns making building materials, and certain consultant firms which ensure massive use of bricks and mortar, try to discredit unbaked earth to protect their markets."

Dethier complains that to maintain the "dominance" of cement, steel, aluminium, and deviated petrochemical products, orthodox contemporary architecture deliberately helps industrial monopolies to exploit their markets. "They think in terms of gigantic projects, notorious for the way they devour energy and pollute the environment."

He has good words to say on China, where decentralised earth-brick facilities have multiplied, but pity for India, where, according to a former Minister for Industry, similar projects have been "sabotaged by the interests of big capital."

In Tanzania cement is three times costlier in the interior than at the point of manufacture, Dethier says. He argues that the problem would be solved by using earth. In Jamaica 60 per cent is accounted for by imported energy, needed to enable it to be produced "locally."

Dethier's exhibition shows triumphantly that earth building isn't just mud-huts. It shows how old, how new, how ubiquitous mud is. It makes an ice-house in Iran (ideal for the job because it insulates), a handsome sports stadium in Peru, a royal palace in Saudi Arabia, a national museum in Mali, a hospital in Algeria, and a cool emir's house in Northern Nigeria.



Paris-Bonn cannot agree over Poland

By Paul Taylor

Differing approaches to the Polish crisis are straining the special friendship between France and West Germany, until recently the motor of European politics.

The strains, acknowledged in conversation by officials of both countries, come on top of serious divergences in economic policy and rifts over the European Economic Community (EEC).

Paris thinks Bonn took too soft a line on the imposition of martial law in Poland last month and is worried that the West Germans may now be over-compensating for their early restraint under pressure from the United States, the officials said.

Bonn detects confusion in the French approach to Poland and is distressed at what it sees as unjustified attacks on West German policy in the French media, they said.

A cartoon reprinted from the French magazine L'Express symbolises the ill-feeling the Polish crisis has generated across the Rhine. It showed Chancellor Helmut Schmidt polishing Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's boots over a coffin-like box marked "Poland 1981".

In the background is a ghostly reminder of earlier days — a cartoon from 1939 in which Hitler and Stalin shake hands over the corpse of Poland.

In a televised new year message, Mr. Schmidt said one of the achievements of 1981 had been a further strengthening of Franco-German ties after the election of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand last May.

But that was not the impression of Western diplomats who reported acrimonious exchanges between Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson at an EEC meeting on Poland this week.

media comments, which have included accusations of appeasement towards Moscow, that a spokesman said Mr. Schmidt found it hard to understand the depiction of his policy in the foreign press, including France.

Veteran French observers of German life say the hostile commentaries, mainly in conservative papers, arose partly from concern at the growth of pacifism and neutralist ideas in West Germany.

French and West German diplomats explain that public opinion, in their countries reacted differently to the crushing of Poland's Solidarity free trade union.

In France, there were spontaneous street demonstrations and sympathy strikes. In West Germany, the response was more one of fright and caution, they said.

A senior West German official said that on Dec. 16, three days after Warsaw imposed army rule, Poland offered to send a high-level emissary to Paris or receive a French minister in Poland to explain the move.

He said the French rejected the offer, pointing to public outrage at home over the suppression of human rights. It was only later that Warsaw sent Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski to Bonn.

In Paris, an external relations ministry spokesman said France believed the best way to assess the situation in Poland was to be allowed to go there and talk with whomever one chose.

West German officials blamed France for delaying an EEC foreign ministers meeting on Poland planned for December.

When the meeting eventually took place Mr. Genscher and Mr. Cheysson clashed several times, diplomats said.

Mr. Cheysson objected to a passage in the draft resolution on Poland which spoke of the inability of communist systems to meet their peoples' aspiration to freedom.

After an hour's debate, the wording was changed to "the inability of the totalitarian systems in East-

ern Europe," participants said.

France also blocked plans to send Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans as an EEC emissary to Warsaw and Moscow, though Bonn officials hope Paris will withdraw its objection soon.

Diplomats said the French argued that the West had not yet fully defined its stance and the EEC should obtain guarantees that Mr. Tindemans could meet Church and Solidarity leaders before approving the mission.

Bonn officials are puzzled that France, which protested loudest over events in Poland, seems to be among the EEC states least willing to impose sanctions against Warsaw or Moscow. West Germany has shown no inclination to take measures of its own.

French sources say doubts about the usefulness and efficacy of sanctions are no reason for suppressing moral indignation at Poland's military rulers.

Officials of both countries insist the Franco-German rift is only temporary and the wounds are already healing.

"Like a row between lovers it has been short, sharp and quickly mended," one diplomat said.

But persisting differences over economic policy and the future shape of the EEC mean that Paris and Bonn are unlikely to play the leading role in Western Europe which they did when conservative President Valery Giscard d'Estaing ruled France.

Mr. Schmidt took parliament last month of Bonn was steering a middle course between the economic extremes of France and the United States, speaking with apparent disapproval of "monetarism" in Washington and Keynesians in Paris.

French businessmen and officials visiting Bonn note serious anxiety among their West German counterparts about France's nationalisation of private banks and several key industrial groups.

Israel's brand of peace

By Philip Geyelin

From this vantage point at the command centre for Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River, you have to wonder what the sudden hustle and bustle in Washington over Camp David is all about. If it's about nothing more than artificial respiration for the failing "autonomy" talks, that's one thing. In the absence of an alternative, they're worth keeping alive.

But if the Reagan administration is planning to plunge Carter-style into the business of trying to break the stalemate over the West Bank's fate, it had better (a) hurry, and (b) brace itself for a head-on collision with the Israeli government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin on a fundamental principle.

The principle is central to the whole concept of the first part of the Camp David accords. (The second part has to do with the nearly completed Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty). The first part says that during the course of a five-year interim period of "full autonomy" for the West Bank and Gaza, "negotiations will take place to determine (their) final status."

The point was to leave the question open. Yet with every passing day, in every sort of open or covert way, the Israeli government is seeing to it that, before any formula for "autonomy" can be worked out, the issue will be closed.

How? By the simultaneous application of an increasingly heavy iron fist and a new velvet glove. The iron fist is familiar: jailings, town arrest, expulsion, harassment, the demolishing of homes, whatever it takes to crush the influence of the PLO.

The velvet glove is on an arm attached last November to the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) in charge of the occupation. It is called the Civilian Administration and its avowed purpose is to separate out from the "security" functions of the IDF (the fist) the problems of "civilian needs."

Or so says the civilian administrator, Menachem Milson. He laid out the philosophical argument for the velvet glove in an article, "How to Make Peace With the Palestinians," in last May's issue of Commentary magazine.

At headquarters here, Milson notes before you do that his deputy and his principal aide are army colonels. But that, he insists, is not the point. His mission, as his magazine piece foreshadowed it, is "to create conditions in which moderate Palestinians can speak out."

And this, he wrote, means "freeing the population of the territories from the grip of the PLO." That's the premise from which Milson proceeds: The PLO is irredeemably hostile to any peace process. "Our aim is to reduce to as close to zero as possible the effectiveness of the PLO," he said in an interview.

But that, he is quick to add, is the job of the IDF. While not disowning the rough stuff, his definition of the division of responsibility is, shall we say, disarming: "To me you can talk about rebuilding houses; for the demolition of the houses, you have to talk to somebody else."

What Milson is building is an alternative to the established municipal and village governing bodies in West Bank towns and rural areas where the elected officeholders are either avowedly PLO supporters or merely suspect.

Meanwhile, the IDF does its "security" number of "those who attack the peace process," which is to say anybody thought to be allied with the PLO. Prominent figures are regularly subjected to arrest, detention and calculated harassment. On what evidence? Milson doesn't want to "go into operational secrets."

He sees the targets as "destructive elements," given to "incitement to violence." Both sides are dug in for a protracted struggle. "I am very aware," Milson concedes, "of the very severe limitation on what I can do."

Perhaps, but the point of immediate interest to Washington is what he is trying to do. To independent West Bank-watchers, when you put it together with a systematic programme of land acquisition, it looks like an effort to co-opt Camp David with Israel's own "autonomy" plan — of a de facto annexation.

Milson says, "Those are not my orders." Perhaps. But if that is the effect, it fits entirely with the Begin government's policy, openly proclaimed.

— Reuser

— The Washington Post

— Guardian

ECONOMY

EEC oil imports fall by 15% in 1981

BRUSSELS, Jan. 16 (R) — Oil imports to the European Economic Community (EEC) fell by about 15 per cent in 1981 because of recession but also as a result of efforts to switch to other fuels, according to EEC sources.

They said imports fell to 366 million tonnes (7.3 million barrels a day), some 13 per cent of all the world's oil.

Actual EEC consumption fell by rather less — nine per cent to 474 million tonnes (9.5 million bpd). Most of the difference can be attributed to British North Sea output which is rising.

The sources said that for the first time imports, mostly of oil, provided less than half the energy used in the EEC.

Imports accounted for 49 per cent of consumption in 1981 against 54 per cent in 1980. Ten years

ago, before OPEC sent oil prices soaring, the figure was 64 per cent.

"The sharp fall is extremely encouraging and shows we are on the right road," a senior official said. Oil companies say the decline in EEC oil imports, with similarly reduced purchases by Japan and the United States, helped cause the current world glut which has forced OPEC to cut prices.

The sources said recession and mild weather helped bring about last year's cut in EEC oil demand. But an impact was also beginning to be made by efforts to save fuel and switch to alternative, indigenous energy sources which started after the 1973 oil price increases.

The EEC aims to cut oil's share of energy consumption from 51 per cent in 1980 to 40 per cent by 1990, which will entail much

more use of coal, nuclear power and gas. The sources said the new figures suggested the target could be realised.

They said last year's EEC oil bill was about the same as that for 1980 at some \$100 billion. Imports fell and OPEC prices were stable but the dollar, in which oil is priced, rose against EEC currencies on foreign exchange markets.

The sources said EEC oil imports remained high enough to make it vulnerable economically and politically. Imports have become increasingly concentrated in recent years, with some 40 per cent of EEC oil now coming from Saudi Arabia.

The sources said consumption of natural gas, which covers about 17 per cent of EEC energy consumption, also fell last year by five

per cent.

In their bid to rely less on OPEC, EEC members have been negotiating with Moscow on a multi-billion-dollar project to bring up to 40 billion cubic metres (1,400 billion cubic feet) of Siberian gas a year to West Europe late in the 1980s.

West Germany has contracted for 10.5 billion cubic metres (370 billion cubic feet) while France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands are still talking.

The sources said recent events in Poland showed a need to ensure that other sources of natural gas, such as Norway and Algeria, were also exploited.

But the EEC commission continued to reject the U.S. view that Western Europe should abandon the Siberian pipeline deal with the Soviet Union, they added.

The legacy of Filipino martial law

By Frank Gray

President Ferdinand Marcos recently captured the imaginations of Filipino mothers by decreeing a ban on the import of all electronic games.

But as Filipino children share the same fascination with such gadgetry as other youngsters throughout the world, the ban has caused an uproar among those who might rightfully claim to represent them — the country's importers and sales outlets for such machines.

President Marcos issued the decree under an order held over from the eight years of martial law that was only lifted last January, and the application of the order is currently under appeal by those who make their livelihood from such machines.

Despite the fact that Manila is now — in name at least — a democracy (elections of a sort were held last June for the first time since 1968), the old custom of rule by decree dies hard, no matter what the issue.

And as a reminder that tolerance of dissent is still tenuous, Mr. Marcos warned recently that martial law could be reimposed. Unlike 1972, when the rationale was the foundation of a New Society and the need for a free hand to suppress a bloody civil war, the concern now in a country that has made large material strides in the last decade is the need to end widespread labour unrest.

To the visitor, what impresses is the extent of those material strides, but one is left with a feeling that the government is in a foot-drag to catch the expected tide of foreign investments that are expected to accrue in the 1980s to the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Steady improvements have been made to the country's resort areas, ranging from Baguio in the north to Zamboanga in the southernmost tip of Mindanao, the Philippine archipelago's southern island.

A decade ago, Manila, the teeming capital of a country now numbering 49 million, had just four international standard hotels. Now it claims 22 top-rank hotels with more than 12,000 rooms available on any given day.

The focal point of the boom is the Philippines International Convention Centre, a sprawling complex on the edge of Manila

Bay with a capacity to handle 6,000 delegates.

The complex, which opened in 1976, is the largest convention centre in all Southeast Asia. Convention centre officials predict it will host nearly 100 international events by 1983, and will attract a quarter of a million visitors to the islands and generate \$19 million in revenue.

Philippine Airlines (PAL), which prides itself in having been the first Asian airline decades ago to operate scheduled services to the U.S., now operates a much praised jumbo jet international schedule linking London and key capitals of Europe with San Francisco and Los Angeles, through Manila. Last year, its international traffic boomed to 1.9 million passenger boardings, up from 1.2 million in 1979, a figure that is expected to rise further this year.

But behind this is the fear expressed by many Filipinos that the Marcos Government is letting style triumph over substance in the country's infrastructure expansion programmes.

This was exemplified by the recent collapse of the core structure of a film centre being built near the convention complex. The government project, whose real importance is questioned by many Manila residents, is scheduled for completion soon. The government takes pride in its ability to complete building projects on schedule — the convention centre went up in two years — and work on the centre did not stop despite the confusion caused by the structural collapse. Government figures put the loss of life at between three and seven, but some news reports said more than 100 had perished. The country's more sagacious observers figure that about 25 died.

What makes the centre controversy particularly sensitive is that it bears the imprimatur of Mrs. Marcos, the President's wife and governor of greater Manila, who is increasingly being associated with cultural affairs and social reform.

The country's hoteliers, whose expansionary gamble appeared to be bearing fruit last year when the Philippines attracted more than 1

million foreign visitors for the first time, are now girding themselves for an 8 per cent decline for 1981.

Japan and the U.S. in that order, contribute about 40 per cent of the total foreign tourist count, with other large sources being Hong Kong and Australia and, increasingly, Germany and Britain. The decline centres mainly on Japan, and is attributed not only to the recession but to the government's playing down of the libertinism of Philippine life. Adverse publicity about rampant prostitution was giving the country a bad name, it was felt.

As for PAL, it has, since its nationalisation in the late 1970s, emerged as the country's largest public borrower, and last year it saw the government's stake in it jump to pesos 3 billion (\$370 million) from pesos 1 billion. With losses of \$49 million in 1980 after a history of almost continuous profit, no-one is predicting with any certainty when PAL will return to profitability.

These problems are small compared with the draining effects of a long, civil war, centred mainly on Mindanao and dominated by Muslim guerrillas. Although the insurgency is far smaller than what it was in the early 1970s, occasional casualty reports make the Philippine press.

The virulence with which the 70,000-strong Philippine army has sought to quell the insurgency has prompted criticism from the U.S., the country's main defence ally and chief trading partner. Mr. Daniel O'Donohue, an assistant State Secretary, told a Congressional hearing in the U.S. recently that Mr. Marcos had acknowledged abuses by the army, and that the U.S. was trying "quiet diplomacy" to improve the situation.

There are few observers who are surprised that more than eight years of martial law have left in their wake a government that is administratively over-centralised and interventionist in its domestic economic policies.

What is feared is that these infrastructural problems, if they continue to exist without reform, will weaken the opportunities for continued strong investment in the Philippines in the 1980s.

The point has not been lost on the Marcos Government, and especially on Mr. Roberto Ongpin, the Industry and Trade Minister, whose economic policies are aimed at boosting foreign investment and shifting the country's economic base away from com-

modities and towards industry.

Mr. Ongpin recently moved to dispel doubts about the future of the country's 11 major industrial projects, which form the cornerstone of such an economic shift.

While he conceded that a scaling down and re-evaluation of some of the projects was taking place, the programme was basically going ahead as announced two years ago.

Currently under way is construction of a copper smelter, a phosphatic fertiliser plant, a diesel engine manufacturing plant, and a cement production project. An integrated steel mill and heavy engineering project are to start in the new year, though there is some doubt that these projects will get under way as planned. The government estimates total cost of the programme at \$4 billion.

On the political front, the U.S. remains unstinting in its support for the Marcos Government — the U.S. has a Naval base at Subic Bay and an Air Force base near Angeles, north of Manila. Nevertheless, it is encouraged by signs of organised political opposition. Mr. Marcos's re-election last June was virtually uncontested, but recently 14 members of various opposition groups have formed a Social Democratic Party to begin building a unified opposition to the government.

Their first test will be in a series of town council elections in June, and it is hoped this will provide them with a strong enough base to make a respectable showing in national legislative elections in two years. Mr. Marcos, as President, is not required to run again until 1986.

However, there is little doubt that Mr. Marcos remains very much the country's strongman, both in military and economic matters.

At a recent world congress in Manila of the International Chamber of Commerce, the Paris-based international business organisation, he gave his — and the government's — views on foreign investment.

"We recognise private property; we don't consider property a dirty word, but we are against the use of property to degrade humanity," he said.

Private enterprise, he said, was "the cutting edge of improvement and progress in our economy... This belief is, I think, one of the reasons I am in power today."

— Financial Times news feature

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. wholesale prices up 7% in 1981

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (R) — U.S. wholesale prices rose only seven per cent in 1981, the smallest increase in four years, the government said yesterday, signalling some success for the Reagan administration's fight against inflation.

Last year's rise in wholesale prices was substantially lower than the 1980 increase of 11.8 per cent and was the smallest gain in prices since a 6.9 per cent rise in 1977.

The Labour Department said wholesale prices rose only 0.3 per cent in December, capping a year of improvement on reducing the level of inflation at the wholesale level.

Smaller rises to wholesale prices generally led to similar gains in the cost of items at the consumer level. The department will report on 1981 consumer prices in two weeks.

It said December's modest gain in prices left its so-called producer price index at 275.3. This means that the same wholesale goods and services that cost \$100 in 1967 now cost \$275.30.

Israel's inflation rate drops but...

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 16 (R) — Israel's inflation rate, one of the highest in the world, fell by more than 30 per cent last year but remained just over the 100 per cent mark, according to official figures.

The central bureau of statistics said inflation fell from 133 per cent in 1980 to 101.5 per cent last year, putting the nation in sight of two-digit inflation for the first time in three years.

The cost of living index rose by 5.2 per cent in December compared with 5.8 per cent the previous month, the bureau said. The index rose by six per cent in December 1980.

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, who took office last year, has attacked inflation with large purchase tax cuts on a wide range of consumer goods and subsidies on basic foodstuffs.

But the opposition said the tax reductions, which coincided with last year's general election campaign, were an attempt to bribe the electorate.

Under Mr. Aridor the prices of such items as bread and dairy products were kept well below the general inflation rate. But two

weeks ago prices for these products were increased substantially and critics said the impact would be reflected in the 1982 inflation rate.

Gulf aides to discuss economic integration

BAHRAIN, Jan. 16 (R) — Gulf finance and economy ministers will meet in Riyadh on January 26 to consider economic integration between the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, according to a council spokesman.

The spokesman told Reuters by telephone that during the two-day meeting the ministers will discuss an agreement signed by their governments last year which aims at turning the oil-rich Gulf into a common market.

Defence ministers of the council, comprised of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman, will discuss closer security cooperation when they start a two-day conference on January 25.

Imports hit Chinese watch-makers

PEKING, Jan. 16 (R) — Foreign-made watches flooding into China are damaging the country's domestic watch-making industry and should be subjected to stricter import controls, the People's Daily said yesterday.

The official Communist Party newspaper said five million conventional watches were imported over the last two years, equivalent to about one sixth of domestic production.

And in 1979 and 1980 imports of what the paper called third and fourth generation electronic watches totalled 1.6 million.

A leading Shanghai store had reported sales of home-produced watches down by nearly a quarter last year as a result, the paper said.

The imports had particularly hindered development of China's fledgling electronic watch industry, it added.

Imported watches, large numbers of which are smuggled in as well as bought legally, are in great demand for reasons of prestige, value for money and quality. Many senior communist officials prefer expensive foreign designs to Chinese makes.

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

6:30 Koran
6:50 Cartoons
7:15 Children's programmes
7:30 Programme Preview
7:40 Programme on Sports
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Local Cultural Programme
10:10 Arabic Series
11:30 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Fighter Pilot
9:10 My Father's House
10:00 News in English
10:15 The Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM

89 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
8:00 News Headlines
8:30 Pop Session
9:00 Sign off
9:10 News Headlines
9:30 Pop Session
10:00 News Summary
10:30 Pop Session
11:00 News Bulletin
11:30 Instruments
12:30 Instrumental Discoveries
13:00 Concert Hour
14:00 News Summary
14:30 Old Favorites
15:00 Liners' Choice
15:30 News Summary
16:00 Jazz Hour
16:30 News Bulletin
17:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:30 Evening Show
22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT
04:00 Newdesk 04:30 Marching and Waltzing 04:45 Financial Review 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: British Press Review 05:15 Letterbox 05:30 Golden Treasury 05:45 Letter from America 06:00 Newdesk 06:30 Jazz for the asking 07:00 World News: News about Britain 07:15 From Our Own Correspondent 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 The End of the Affair 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 The Pleasure's Yours 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 People and Politics 09:45 Sports Review 10:15 Twentieth Century Folk 10:30 Religious Service 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 Letter from America 11:30 Play of the Week 13:00 World News: Commentary 13:15 Good Books 13:30 World Service Short Story 13:45 The Sandi Jones Request Show 14:30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark 15:00 Radio Newdesk 15:15 Concert Hall 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 From our own Correspondent 16:35 Financial Review 16:45 Letter from America 17:00 World News: Meridian 17:40 Reflections 17:45 Sportsweek 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newdesk 18:30 Rape 19:00 Country Style 19:15 Radio Theatre: The Riddle of the Sands 20:00 World News: Commentary 20:15 Letterbox 20:30 Sunday Half-Hour 21:00 Is Sin Out of Date? 21:15 The Pleasure's Yours 22:00 World News: Commentary in Action 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sportsweek 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Letter from America 23:30 A Touch of Genius

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
06:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 News and New Products (USA) 17:15 Critics Choice 17:30 Studio One 18:00 Special English: News/Worlds and their stories, feature "People in America" 18:30 Music USA (Sta-

ndards) 19:00 News and Topical Reports 19:15 News Horizons 19:30 Issues in the News 20:00 Special English: News/Worlds and their stories 20:15 The Concert Hall 21:00 News and New Products USA 21:15 Critics Choice 21:30 Studio One

AMMAN AIRPORT FOR SUNDAY

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Cairo
8:55 Agaba
9:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Kuwait
10:10 Beirut
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
14:00 Jeddah (SV)
15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo
16:45 Tripoli, Tunis
17:00 Athens
17:10 Paris
17:30 Paris, London
17:45 New York, Vienna
17:50 Brussels, Geneva
18:00 Cairo
19:30 Athens, Zurich (SR)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
20:30 Frankfurt (LH)
21:55 Beirut
23:55 Baghdad
01:00 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo (EA)
02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

3:30 Cairo
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Agaba
8:30 London (BA)
9:00 Rome (Alitalia)
9:00 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Frankfurt
10:30 Rome
11:15 Athens

11:30 Cairo
12:05 Riyadh (SV)
13:00 Cairo
15:00 Jeddah (SV)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:30 Beirut
18:45 Abu Dhabi
19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Doha
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Baghdad
20:15 Baghdad
20:30 Dubai, Muscat
20:45 Bahrain, Doha
21:15 Bangkok
22:00 Baghdad
02:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman:
Daud Samhouri 76992
Farouk Nour 38189

IRAKI:
Omair Qasrawi 3551

ZARGA:
Sami Al Ma'ayta (—)

PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Al Arabiya Al Kabra 23141
Maher 69737
Al Jihad 71547

IRAKI:
Amalrah 74204

ZARGA:
Tarq (—)

TAXIS:
Jerusalem 39655
Tahal 25021
Faisal 22051
Al Burj 61028

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251

Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library
Tel. 943555/843666

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 5:14
Sunrise 6:37
Dhuhr 11:46
Asr 2:35
Maghreb 4:57
Isha 6:19

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lw-eidheh 37440
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 7561
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71321
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shm-eisani 63249

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday.

Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Cal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lw-eidheh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES
Saudi riyal 100/100.2
Lebanese pound 71.3/73

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22090
Cablegram or telegram 18
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	230	120	Cabbage (imported)	120	80
Eggplant (small)	150	100	Broad Beans	450	40
Eggplant (large)	140	100	Apples (Golden)	270	200
Potatoes (imported)	120	80	Apples (Double Red)	270	200
Marrow (small)	130	80	Apples (Starkent)	240	180
Marrow (large)	70	50	Oranges (local)	130	100
Cucumber (small)	600	500	Oranges (Abu surra)	130	80
Cucumber (large)	350	250	Oranges (Shamout)	170	120
Hot Green Pepper	200	150	Oranges (French)	100	70
Sweet Pepper	190	140	Cauliflowers	130	100
Cabbage	100	70	Tangerine	270	160
Onions (dry)	100	70	Bonani	170	120
Green onions	200	150	Carrot	160	130
Garlic	400	300	Turnips	150	120
Spinach	80	50	Chestnut	520	450
Coconut (piece)	350	250	Grapefruit	90	60
Beans	330	280	Beet	160	130
Bananas	260	200	Lettuce (a head)	60	40
Bananas (Mukhammar)	225	180	Mandarin oranges	180	130
Sweet Potatoes	130	100			

SPORTS

World Cup organisers decide on seeds

MADRID, Jan. 16 (R) — With only hours to go before the draw here for the finals of the World Soccer Cup, the organisers decided that England would be one of the top seeded nations.

West German soccer chief Hermann Neuberger told a news conference the World Cup organising committee agreed unanimously on the top seeds at a meeting this morning.

The decision resolved a wrangle over whether England, World Cup winners in 1966 but a faded power since, should be among the top six seeds in the 24-nation event.

Neuberger, chairman of the International Football Federation (FIFA) organising committee, said the top seeds had been agreed as follows:

Group one: Italy (to be drawn as team number one) — to play in Vigo.

Group two: West Germany (number five) in Gijón.

Group Three: Argentina (number nine) in Alicante.

Group Four: England (number 13) in Bilbao.

Group Five: Spain (number 17) in Valencia.

Group Six: Brazil (number 21) in Seville.

The six seeded countries will have the advantage in the first round of not meeting each other and of playing all their matches in one venue.

The other three teams drawn tonight against England will play some of their games in Bilbao and the rest in Valladolid.

Belgium, runners up in the last

European Championship, had strongly contested England's claim to a top spot.

The Belgians said if they could not be seeded number one then they wanted to play in the same

group as England.

But Neuberger said the committee wanted the draw to be based on luck. "No material considerations entered into our debate," he added.

Daley Thompson—supreme athlete



LONDON — Daley Thompson, British and Olympic decathlon champion, powers to the finishing tape after a 100 metre sprint—one of ten disciplines of the event claimed to be the supreme test of the male athlete.

Born near London in 1959, Daley Thompson competed in his first decathlon in 1974 when he set the remarkable points total of 6685. One year later he was British senior and World junior champion record holder with 7905 points. He was selected for the 1976 Olympic Games and though unplaced he went on to win a gold medal at the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton. In 1977 he exceeded 8000 points for the first time and has never dropped below this figure since. A points score of 8495 won the 1980 Olympic Gold Medal.

Daley Thompson is an outspoken and ebullient character who claimed in 1976 that he would win the gold medal in Moscow. His new ambition is to be the first man to win three successive Olympic gold medals and to break the world record points total.

China to expand 'soccer fever' after World Cup elimination

PEKING, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — China has been expressing disappointment that its soccer team fell just short of moving into World Cup play this year, but pointing to its advance from obscurity to the top ranks in Asia.

Two years ago, a tour to Britain turned out disastrously for the Chinese, but the nation's "soccer fever" began showing itself in the widely publicised assignment of Su Yongshun, 40, as national coach 16 months ago.

Su holds a West German coaching certificate and has studied training and coaching methods in Europe, Britain and the United States. He quickly began shaping up the national team, with emphasis on attack.

One year ago, the Chinese beat North Korea for the first time in 20 years in a major tournament, the final of preliminary qualifying for the 1982 World Cup soccer tournament in Spain, and sports publications began talking about "the first step to Spain."

China's Rong Zhihang was named best striker and Li Fusheng as best goalie in that preliminary round.

The round, played in Hong Kong, also included Japan, Macao, Hong Kong and Singapore. From there, the Chinese entered a new round against Kuwait, New Zealand and Saudi Arabia for the right to represent Asia-Oceania in the World Cup. Kuwait won the first of two berths from the region. Then New Zealand kept its chances alive with a 5-0 victory in its final game

against Saudi Arabia, and the coincidence of the Kiwis just gaining the five-goal margin they needed to catch China in the standings.

China and New Zealand played off on Jan. 10 in Singapore for the final berth in the World Cup, and the New Zealanders won 2-1.

Some commentators said the Chinese were too nervous to play their best soccer. Chinese analysis said that aside from having trouble with the taller, heavier Kiwis, who kept the ball high, the Chinese offset their own good speed by concentrating too much on short passing, giving New Zealand time to tighten its defences.

Chinese captain Chi Shangbin's goal in the 19th minute of the second half inspired China to put on heavy pressure in the final minutes, but New Zealand held out. Speedy star forward Gu Guangming had no success against the New Zealand defence, and was warned for rough play in the first half.

Afterward, China's Sports News said the Chinese team must learn from its defeat and put itself through further hardships to strengthen its resolve to wipe out the humiliation.

The long-term solution, it said, is to expand "soccer fever" among the masses to develop more young talent and build an "invincible" team.

Despite its table tennis prowess, China had been disappointed by its showing in the "big ball" sports — soccer, basketball and volleyball.

Mexico: venue for World Youth Soccer Championship

MADRID, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — The International Federation of Football Association (FIFA) today awarded Mexico the organisation of the 1983 Youth Soccer Championship.

The FIFA's executive committee chose Mexico with a 16-4 vote. Guatemala was the other candidate.

The committee also agreed on a proposal to be presented to the International Olympic Committee setting 23 as the age limit for soccer players entering Olympic Games.

Ipswich grab lead in Division One

LONDON, Jan. 16 (R) — Ipswich grabbed a three-point lead at the top of the English soccer league with a 4-2 triumph in a thrilling beat-the-freeze clash at Coventry today.

Coventry showed they had more to offer than a heated and playable pitch by roaring back from John Wark's 19th-minute opening goal for Ipswich.

Steve Hunt and Gerry Daly fired Coventry ahead with 60 minutes gone but Ipswich showed their class by smashing home three goals in six minutes through Arnold Muhren, Paul Mariner and Alan Brazil.

Ipswich, who opted to visit Coventry after their scheduled trip to struggling Sunderland was postponed because of the continuing bad weather, have now broken clear of joint pacesetters Manchester City. And they still have three games in hand.

City, Manchester United and Southampton were all beaten by unfit grounds but fifth-placed Swansea wasted their chance to overhaul them by crashing 2-0 at Leeds. Byron Stevenson and Aiden Butterworth scored in each half.

Only three other division one games lent ahead in an English

and Scottish programme reduced to 23 matches — but still the highest league figure since the start of December.

European Champions Liverpool needed a late recovery to beat Wolverhampton 2-1. They went a goal down in the 16th minute when Hugh Atkinson beat goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar in the air, but Ronnie Whelan and Kenny Dalglish were on target in the 74th and 82nd minutes.

Notts County, hammered 6-0 by Aston Villa in the Football Association (FA) Cup, gained a revenge win over the League Champions when Trevor Christie scored the only goal seven minutes from time.

Scottish international Andy Ritchie also collected the only goal as Brighton beat West Ham.

Belgian Francois van der Elst, the London side's £400,000 signing from New York Cosmos, made his debut as substitute late in the match but made no difference to the outcome.

Only two Scottish Premier Division matches were played. Goals by Gordon Dalglish and Davie Cooper gave Rangers a 2-0 win over Dundee United and Alistair McLeod scored in Hibernian's 1-0 success against Airdrie.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 10643
♥ K652
♦ K84
♣ AK

WEST
♠ 9872
♥ QJ109
♦ AJ9
♣ 63

EAST
♠ A873
♥ 76532
♦ 952
♣ AK5
♦ Q10
♣ QJ10874

The bidding:
South West North East
1♠ Pass 1♥ Pass
1♠ Pass 4♠ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Queen of ♣.

Many hands hinge on control of the trump suit. When this hand was played in a recent North American Championship, one declarer failed to realize just how important trump control can be.

The final contract at both tables of a team match was four spades. The bidding sequences were identical, and the final contract was excellent. But for a 4-1 trump split, both declarers would have coasted home.

At the table we watched, West's queen of hearts won the first trick and he con-

tinued with the jack. Declarer again played low from dummy and ruffed in his hand. He cashed the ace and king of spades, and was disappointed when East discarded a diamond on the second round. Now he went after the clubs, but it was too late.

Declarer took dummy's two master clubs and then tried to get back to his hand by leading a diamond to the queen. West won the ace and returned a trump, and declarer had no way of coming to ten tricks—in fact, he made only eight.

At the other table, declarer was a little more careful. When he saw East's jack of spades drop on the first round of trumps, he realized that there was a strong possibility that the suit was going to break badly. Therefore, he abandoned trumps for the moment and immediately went after clubs.

After cashing dummy's two honors, declarer got back to his hand with a trump. When East showed out, declarer's foresight was rewarded. Declarer simply ran the clubs. West could ruff whenever he wished, but declarer would then overruff in dummy, get back to his hand by drawing the last trump with his honor, and continue to run clubs. One way or another, declarer would score ten tricks in the black suits for his contract.

Niki Lauda returns to racing circuits

LONDON, Jan. 16 (R) — Niki Lauda's attitude for overcoming enormous odds could carve him a place among motor racing's immortals this season.

The aloof Austrian, who has defied death in between winning two world championships, emerges from retirement to open his bid for a third title in the South African Grand Prix next Saturday.

Just over two years ago, Lauda climbed out of his Bradham in Montreal and said he was tired of driving round in circles. Now, at the age of 32—not quite a senior statesman in Grand Prix terms—he is back in the fray with McLaren. A two-season absence can mean a lifetime in the rapidly progressing world of Formula One and Lauda will not know whether the magic remains until he tastes competition again at Kyalami.

McLaren boss Teddy Mayer, a shrewd judge of character, said of his latest recruit: "He is as positive in his approach and as enthusiastic as ever. In testing he has already shown himself to be as quick as his team mate John Watson."

Lauda was given a sharp reminder of the fiery crash at the Nurburgring circuit in 1976—an accident which he somehow survived but left him permanently scarred—in a recent test session a sudden suspension failure sent his car careering out of control, but, according to Mayer, the incident did not appear to affect him psychologically.

Should Lauda again resist logic and lift the crown he will rank alongside Juan Manuel Fangio, Jack Brabham and Jackie Stewart, the only other three-time champions. Nelson Piquet, however, will begin the defence of his title with a four-cylinder turbo in his new Brabham. The Brazilian, who now has Italian Riccardo Patrese as his number two, produced encouraging times with the BMW-engined car during the close season and could open with a win.

Last minute penalty ends Scotland-England rugby union match in a draw

EDINBURGH, Jan. 16 (R) — A huge, last-minute penalty goal from inside his own half by Scotland's captain Andy Irvine snatched his team a 9-9 draw against England in the opening match of the five nations rugby union championship today.

Scotland, playing against a strong wind, restricted the visitors to a 9-6 lead at halftime and at that stage looked set to record their first victory over England since 1976.

But a combination of hesitant play at crucial moments by the Scottish backs and fierce tackling from their English counterparts

kept the second half scoreless until Irvine's dramatic 60-metre penalty.

Scotland opened the scoring with a 35-metre dropped goal from flyhalf John Rutherford in the fifth minute. Paul Dodge replied for England with a penalty in the 23rd minute and Irvine kicked his first penalty three minutes later.

Dodge, taking all the penalty shots from the left-hand side of the field, equalised in the 29th minute and Marcus Rose put England in front with a penalty just on halftime.

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The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12.500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

Advertising Department
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P.O. Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box — please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____.

Name :
Address :
Signature :

The Department of Culture and Arts

in cooperation with
The Canadian Embassy
presents

A Canadian Film Week
at the Haya Arts Centre, daily at 8 p.m.

Sunday, Jan. 17:
The Heatwave Lasted Four Days English

Monday, Jan. 18:
Going the Distance English

Tuesday, Jan. 19:
Two French films:
Antoine Maillet and Baie James

Wednesday, Jan. 20:
The Volcano (the life and death of Malcom Lowry) English

Thursday, Jan. 21: Drylanders English.

OPEN INVITATION

WORLD

Warsaw dismisses reports on early end to martial law

WARSAW, Jan. 16 (R) — The Polish government's chief spokesman has said no date is envisaged for ending martial law in spite of indications from a senior minister, the newspaper *Zygie* Warsaw reported today.

Jerzy Urban said that although things were improving, "the duration of martial law depends on progress achieved in the stabilisation of the situation in Poland."

His remarks followed a statement by Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski on Tuesday that martial law, imposed on Dec. 13, could be lifted in a matter of weeks.

"All dates or schedules circulated in the form of gossip as well as the alleged statements on the subject attributed to some officials are untrue," Mr. Urban said.

Newspapers reported that the first session of parliament since the military takeover had been postponed from Jan. 20 until Jan. 25. No reason was given.

Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski was expected to make an important speech at the session, which was due to endorse the imposition of martial law to stop a trade union challenge to Communist rule.

Warsaw Radio said parliament was expected to approve military decrees banning strikes and trade union activities.

Before Mr. Urban's statement, there were reports in Warsaw that parliament might replace martial law with emergency legislation.

The government spokesman said there had been an improvement in the discipline of workers and not only in factories

under military control. "First and foremost, the rhythm of work is not being interrupted by strikes," he said. "The extra-economic causes of disorganisation in the economy have passed away."

He added: "However, I would like to say that work is rhythmic everywhere. Frequently there occur shortages of raw materials and semi-finished products and the production rhythm is erratic for this reason."

Zygie Warsaw reported the interview with Mr. Urban in its first edition since martial law authorities suspended it in December.

The paper, once Warsaw's leading daily and a frequent supporter of the Solidarity free trade union, was a shadow of its former critical self although it urged the government to heed the voice of ordinary Poles.

One of Poland's leading com-

mentators, Janusz Stefanowicz, said in *Zygie* Warsaw that Poland's international policy was rational and based on a sound calculation of East-West relations.

"From this point of view, martial law in Poland was a much lesser evil than civil war and its international implications," he added.

In a relaxation of the restrictions Poles have felt under military rule, Warsaw Radio said it would broadcast Roman Catholic Mass tomorrow for the first time since Christmas.

Visiting American Sen. Larry Pressler met the Polish Catholic Primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp and gave him a letter from Pope John Paul.

Mr. Pressler told reporters last night that the U.S. ambassador had asked to be allowed to see detained Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. He did not disclose the authorities' response.

Hunt for Dozier nets 5 suspects, explosives

BIELLA, Italy, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — Police said today they had discovered a huge cache of lethal explosives and arrested five suspected terrorists in the search for kidnapped U.S. Brig. Gen. James Dozier.

"Let's hope we find him this time," a senior police officer who asked that his name not be used, said at his headquarters near this northern town in the foothills of the Alps.

He said the suspects, charged with illegal possession of explosives, were being interrogated to see if they were members of the Red Brigades. Only one had a criminal record.

The discovery followed a sensational statement yesterday by

investigating Judge Ferdinando Imposimato of Rome that the Soviet KGB secret police and Libya were providing the Red Brigades and other urban guerrilla groups with guns, grenades and propaganda support.

The judge said his charge was based on statements by jailed urban guerrillas now cooperating with police.

Police were sent in to Biella from the nearby city of Turin to help search the rugged terrain for Gen. Dozier, snatched Dec. 17 from his home in Verona by gunmen posing as plumbers. The kidnappers are reportedly interrogating the 50-year-old general at a "proletarian trial" and have not set conditions for his release.

Carter's intervention fails to end protest fast at Moscow embassy

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (R) — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter telephoned the U.S. embassy in Moscow yesterday but failed to persuade two Russian Pentecostals in refuge there to give up a three-week protest fast.

An embassy spokesman said Mr. Carter spoke for about 15 minutes with Lyubov Vashchenko, whose mother and sister are staging the fast to give fresh impetus to their appeals to be allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

Miss Vashchenko said Mr. Carter had urged her mother and sister to be patient and call off their protest.

But the two women, Augustina Vashchenko, 52, and her daughter, Lydia, 31, said later they would continue to take liquids until there were developments in their case.

They say U.S. embassy officials have not done enough to press their case with Soviet authorities though the embassy insists it has done all it can.

The two women belong to a group of seven members of a Russian Pentecostal sect who have been living in the embassy basement since June 1978 when they dashed into the building past Soviet guards.

Washington concerned over Soviet bombers in Cuba

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (R) — U.S. intelligence has spotted new supplies of Soviet fighter-bombers in Cuba and is trying to discover if they violate a 1962 Moscow-Washington understanding that ended the Cuban missile crisis, officials said.

The officials said it would be a serious matter if the Reagan administration found out the shipment consisted of advanced MiG-27 fighters. They stressed there was no information so far on the planes' capabilities.

The officials were responding last night to questions about a report in the Washington Post newspaper earlier this week that six to eight crates of Soviet aircraft were seen recently near Havana.

The Post raised the possibility Moscow might be sending the Cubans "a bombing version of the so-called MiG-23 bomber, the D model designated the MiG-27, which could represent a violation of the 1962 understandings."

The swing-wing MiG-27, used by the Soviet and East German air forces, is capable of carrying nuclear weapons and has the range and speed to strike at the sou-

theastern United States from Cuba.

In the understanding reached to end the 1962 crisis over the introduction of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba, Washington and Moscow agreed that Havana

would not be given weapons that could attack the United States.

The State Department declined any public comment on the aircraft shipment pending further intelligence information. Officials said the administration had not yet contacted the Cuban government

Jury convicts waiter of arson, murder in Las Vegas Hilton fire

LAS VEGAS, Jan. 16 (R) — A waiter has been found guilty of arson and the murder of eight people who died in a fire at the Las Vegas Hilton Hotel — the biggest in the United States — last February.

Philip Cline, 23, sat with his eyes closed as a jury yesterday convicted him after a six-week trial. The blaze swept through part of the east wing of the 2,783-room building.

Prosecutor Mel Harmon told reporters he would ask for the death sentence when the sentencing phase of the case begins next Wednesday.

The minimum sentence that could be passed on Cline is life imprisonment.

The Hilton blaze, in which 200 people were injured, came only three months after 85 people died in a fire caused by an electrical failure at the nearby MGM Grand Hotel.

The prosecution contended that Cline started the fire so he could become a hero by extinguishing it.

Cline said in a statement to police the fire started when a marijuana cigarette he was smoking accidentally set fire to curtains.

mostly last summer after Olson, a 42-year-old construction worker, had been arrested.

After sentence was passed in British Columbia Supreme Court, prosecution lawyers revealed that police had paid Olson the money, 10,000 dollars for each of the first 10 killings — two weeks after his arrest last August in return for disclosing the location of some of the corpses.

A spokesman for British Columbia's opposition Progressive Conservative Party, Walter Baker, attacked the payment as

setting "an odious precedent" and called for a full inquiry.

British Columbia Attorney General Allan Williams said he had approved the deal and the money had been paid into a trust fund for Olson's wife and small son.

Federal Solicitor-General Robert Kaplan confirmed that the payments, the first of their kind disclosed in Canada, had been made.

As government minister responsible for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), which

U.S. links up Cuban troops in Angola with Namibia plan

LISBON, Jan. 16 (R) — The United States is prepared to press South Africa to grant independence to Namibia, but will insist that Cuban troops leave Angola, according to Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi.

Mr. Savimbi, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), said in an interview with Portuguese journalists that this was the message he had been given by the Reagan administration. He met U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Washington last month.

Speaking in the Moroccan capital, Rabat, Mr. Savimbi said the United States would also demand that Angola's ruling MPLA-Workers Party be reconciled with UNITA as part of the Namibia (South West Africa) deal.

The timing of Mr. Savimbi's statement appears to have been chosen to coincide with talks in Paris between U.S. and Angolan government officials on the future of Namibia.

They have not been so elevated since King Henry VIII broke with the Church of Rome in 1534 because it refused to sanction his divorce from Catharine of Aragon.

The rift was complete until Britain opened a legation to the Vatican in 1923. The Holy See sent an apostolic delegate to London in 1938.

Pope John Paul, who is to visit Britain in May, made the announcement at his annual reception for members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Vatican.

Britain will now have an ambassador to the Holy See and the Vatican will appoint a nuncio in London.

A Vatican communiqué said the move stemmed from "the desire to further promote the happily-existing mutual friendly relations."

Cardinal Basil Hume, the Roman Catholic primate in Britain said: "I welcome the news that full diplomatic relations are today established between our nation and the Holy See. This further develops the very good relations between them."

The current head of the British legation to the Vatican is Sir Mark Heath who has the rank of minister. The papal delegate in London is Archbishop Bruno Heim.

The breach came about because King Henry, who was eventually married six times, wanted to wed

because suicide was considered a disgraceful act "aimed against the party." Burial in the martyrs' cemetery was "out of the question" for Mr. Shehu, they said.

They said there had been a few suicides of officials during the early days of the Communist Party in the 1940s, and they had been similarly treated.

As to the question of whether Mr. Shehu would become a "non-person", with his name banished from Albanian official history books, a Vienna-based Albanian diplomat said this would be up to the party to decide.

The diplomats vehemently denied there had been a central committee meeting shortly before the prime minister's death, and dismissed speculation of a power struggle in the Albanian Communist Party.

Albanian diplomats in Vienna confirmed that Mr. Shehu had been treated three times in France since the early 1970s for an unspecified illness, possibly cancer, and speculated that this could have been a factor behind his sudden nervous breakdown.

It was this very suddenness that puzzled some Western diplomats.

In the days before his death Mr. Shehu received prominent foreign visitors, including Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Corneliu Bodea and a Greek economic delegation.

At the Albanian Communist Party congress last November Mr. Shehu was looking his age but spoke in a firm voice though sitting to deliver his speech, diplomatic sources said.

Last year Mr. Shehu, a Spanish war veteran and wartime partisan commander, gave up his additional post of defence minister. However the move was not seen as reflecting any diminution of the Hoxha-Shehu partnership.

Despite these question marks, Western diplomats said they had no reliable information casting doubt on the Albanian version of events.

Some diplomats also shed doubt

on some of the Yugoslav reports. NIN portrayed Mr. Shehu as supporting a greater opening to the outside world in the face of opposition to Mr. Hoxha, who has ruled for the past 37 years.

If anything it would be the other way around, these diplomats said, adding that they had no evidence of friction between the two leading rulers in the country, both of them dedicated to hard-line orthodoxy.

At the November congress Mr. Hoxha, in his keynote speech, noted that Tirana had expanded its relations with other countries, especially since its break with China in 1978, and would continue to develop this policy.

He had warm words for Greece, Turkey, France, the Scandinavian countries and Europe's neutral states, and even signalled a slight change towards West Germany, saying there were no insurmountable obstacles to relations between them.

Some diplomats in Vienna and in Belgrade speculated that the Yugoslav press accounts may have been used by the Belgrade authorities to try to embarrass the Albanians.

The diplomats noted that a press campaign launched by Tirana blaming Yugoslav government policies for Albanian nationalist riots in Kosovo last spring in which at least nine people were killed had gained credence abroad.

The diplomats said the death of Mr. Shehu was unlikely to have a significant effect on policy in Albania, which prides itself as the only truly Communist country.

Likely successors are thought to be Ramiz Alia, a member of the politburo who is expected to take over as number two in the land, and Adil Cancanu, who deals mainly with the economy, who could become prime minister.

Albanian diplomats in Vienna said it would be the task of the national assembly to choose a new prime minister. The assembly is scheduled to meet later this month, they said.

Elaborate extortion plot misfires

LONDON, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — Police today were investigating an alleged plot to extort £250,000 (more than \$460,000) from five British bank managers by threats to kidnap and blind their wives.

Sussex police said the department was not ruling out the possibility of a hoax.

Police said the five, from separate branch banks in the County of Sussex, in southern England, all received ransom notes or telephone calls at work on Thursday.

Each was ordered to pay £50,000 and was warned: "If you want don't your wife back blind, don't tell anyone else. Don't call the police. Just do as you are told."

The wives, meanwhile, received telephone calls that their husbands had been injured and taken to a hospital, police said. The idea was to lure the women away from home so that their husbands would think they had been kid-

napped.

But the plot went awry when four of the women called their husbands at work and found nothing wrong. No one was abducted and no ransom was paid.

Police imposed a 24-hour news blackout on the incident fearing that publicity might endanger others who may have been contacted by the extortionists. The blackout was lifted yesterday.

"If it is not a hoax, then it is an elaborate plan which did not succeed," a police spokesman told reporters. "The timing was so complicated that some of the plan did not work, and whoever planned it had not taken into account that people act in different ways."

Frederick Chapman, whose wife Audrey, followed the extortionists' demands, said he was extremely worried about his wife but never complied with the ransom demands without contacting police.

"My imagination was thinking many unpleasant things," said Mr. Chapman, 49, manager of a Barclays branch office in Crawley.

Ambassadors to bridge Vatican-Britain breach

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 16 (R) — An historic breach between Britain and the Vatican which caused the birth of the Anglican Church was healed by Pope John Paul today after almost 450 years.

He announced that the Holy See and the British government had agreed to raise their diplomatic relations to the level of ambassador.

They have not been so elevated since King Henry VIII broke with the Church of Rome in 1534 because it refused to sanction his divorce from Catharine of Aragon.

The rift was complete until Britain opened a legation to the Vatican in 1923. The Holy See sent an apostolic delegate to London in 1938.

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The breach came about because King Henry, who was eventually married six times, wanted to wed

Council of Europe team prepares Turkish report

PARIS, Jan. 16 (R) — A Council of Europe fact-finding mission returned from Turkey yesterday and debated whether to recommend expelling the Mediterranean country from the 21-member group because it is ruled by the military amid allegations of human rights violations.

The mission spent seven days in Turkey to determine whether it was preparing to return to democracy and to investigate allegations of human rights violations under the military rulers.

Tom Urwin, the co-chairman of the group and a British Labour parliamentarian, said: "There is no democracy in Turkey. We all know that."

But he said expelling Turkey from the Council of Europe might not be the best way to ensure a return to democracy or an end to any human rights violations.

"Everyone we talked to in Turkey, from government officials to former members of parliament and opposition groups, agreed the country would be better off within the European grouping than outside it," he told a news conference.

Mr. Urwin said the political

committee, to which his group is attached, would consider the report, then put forward its recommendation for consideration by the Council of Europe assembly at the end of January.

Ludwig Steiner, an Austrian member of the group, said: "There are only two choices really: expel Turkey or find a compromise."

He added: "What we want this time is to have a strong majority of the European countries come down on one side or the other of the Turkish question."

Turkey would be the first country to be expelled from the council although Greece withdrew for five years in 1969 because its expulsion appeared imminent after a military junta seized power in Athens.

The mission members refused to give details of what they saw in Turkey but said they met a wide range of people, including military leaders.

Dr. Steiner, who was ambassador to Greece at the time of the military takeover there, said his personal opinion was that if Turkey is expelled "we will have no cards left over to play."

Mystery surrounds death of Prime Minister Shehu

By Colin McIntyre
Reuter

WHILE SPECULATION continues over the mysterious death of Albanian Prime Minister Mehmet Shehu, no hard evidence has emerged to challenge the official version that he committed suicide.

Mr. Shehu, 68, Albania's prime minister and right-hand man to its reclusive, Stalinist leader Enver Hoxha for 27 years, was officially reported to have committed suicide on the night of Dec. 17 "in a moment of nervous distress."

Some papers in neighbouring Yugoslavia, which has been engaged in a war of words with Tirana over the ethnic Albanian minority in the troubled Yugoslav province of Kosovo, were quick to cast doubt on the Albanian reports.

The weekly magazine NIN, quoting Western sources, suggested that Mr. Shehu had been killed or forced to kill himself following a dispute with Mr. Hoxha over future policy at a meeting of the central committee, in particular the question of opening up hermit-like Albania to the outside world.

In a later report the paper suggested, without giving a source, that the prime minister had been shot when he pulled a gun on Mr. Hoxha at a central committee meeting.

NIN and other Yugoslav publications pointed to the fact that there was no national mourning declared for Mr. Shehu, no state funeral, and only a terse obituary in the party daily Zeri i Popullit instead of the expected eulogy for the man thought most likely to succeed Mr. Hoxha, 73.

This was in marked contrast to the ceremonies following the death in 1979 of Hysni Kapo, one of Albania's ruling triumvirate, who was given a state funeral and buried in the martyrs' cemetery in the centre of the Tirana.

Albanian diplomats here said there was no national mourning

because suicide was considered a disgraceful act "aimed against the party." Burial in the martyrs' cemetery was "out of the question" for Mr. Shehu, they said.

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He had warm words for Greece, Turkey, France, the Scandinavian countries and Europe's neutral states, and even signalled a slight change towards West Germany, saying there were no insurmountable obstacles to relations between them.

Some diplomats in Vienna and in Belgrade speculated that the Yugoslav press accounts may have been used by the Belgrade authorities to try to embarrass the Albanians.

The diplomats noted that a press campaign launched by Tirana blaming Yugoslav government policies for Albanian nationalist riots in Kosovo last spring in which at least nine people were killed had gained credence abroad.

The diplomats said the death of Mr. Shehu was unlikely to have a significant effect on policy in Albania, which prides itself as the only truly Communist country.

Likely successors are thought to be Ramiz Alia, a member of the politburo who is expected to take over as number two in the land, and Adil Cancanu, who deals mainly with the economy, who could become prime minister.

Albanian diplomats in Vienna said it would be the task of the national assembly to choose a new prime minister. The assembly is scheduled to meet later this month, they said.

W. Berlin police arrest 6 suspects in restaurant blast

WEST BERLIN, Jan. 16 (R) — West Berlin police arrested six people today in connection with a bomb attack on a restaurant in which 25 people were injured last night. Police said they were treating the attack as potentially politically motivated. The public prosecutor's office had taken control of the investigation.

Fire ravages Manila hotel

MANILA, Jan. 16 (A.P.) — A fire believed caused by overheated air conditioners gutted a nine-storey hotel less than 100 metres from the U.S. embassy in Manila today, sending many guests climbing down curtains and blankets strung from upper-floor windows. Others smashed windows and climbed out on balconies to be rescued by firemen. One woman clung to a ninth-floor balcony railing before rescuers finally got to her. Officials said none of the guests was seriously injured, but several had minor cuts and suffered smoke inhalation. Most of the guests were Australians and Japanese with a sprinkling of other foreigners and Filipinos. The fire broke out in the second floor of the Hotel Otani shortly before 11 a.m. and lasted for more than four hours. Hotel Manager Pablo Cuna, wading up to his ankles in the hotel's flooded lobby, told the Associated Press shortly after the fire was placed under control that all of the hotel's 104 rooms had been booked.

Zia to leave on Europe tour today

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 16 (R) — Pakistani President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq leaves for Rome Sunday to begin a tour of four European countries, including France, an official announcement said today. He will also visit Romania and Yugoslavia after four days in Italy. The visit to France will come last. President Zia will be in Italy from Jan. 17 to 20, Romania Jan. 21 to 22, Yugoslavia Jan. 22 to 24 and France on Jan. 25. He will have talks with government leaders of the four countries. While in Rome Gen. Zia will also have an audience with Pope Paul. On his way home the president will visit Saudi Arabia for a pilgrimage to Mecca.

12 Turkish troops killed in Kurdish clash

BEIRUT, Jan. 16 (R) — The Kurdish Labour Party (PKK) said here today its guerrillas killed 12 Turkish soldiers and wounded 18 others in a clash in eastern Turkey. A statement by the party said the clash took place during the last few days it accused the Turkish army of killing four of its members in what it called a genocide campaign against Kurds in eastern Turkey. Official sources in Ankara said yesterday that Turkish authorities had captured the secretary-general of the PKK and 64 of its members in a crackdown in eastern Turkey during the past two weeks. More than 400 PKK members have been on trial for nine months in the eastern city of Diyarbakir charged with trying to set up an independent Kurdish state, terrorising villages and killing 243 people.

7 executed in Iran

LONDON, Jan. 16 (R) — Seven leftists including a woman have been executed in Iran for opposing the Khomeini government, Tehran newspapers reported today.

Some 2,150 people, most of them leftists, have been put to death by the government since last summer.

American M-1 tank arrives in Europe

VILSECK, West Germany Jan. 16 (R) — The U.S. Army received the first of America's new M-1 main battle tanks for operational use in Europe here yesterday, a military spokesman said.

The turbine-powered M-1, armed with